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HOME RULE PARTY IS SPLIT UP

Presence of Pake Caused the Row.

Home Rule is split and the fracture is wide. The pacing upon the Fifth district ticket of the name of Ng Mon War, the notorious Chinese attorney admitted to the bar by Humphreys, proved too much for some of the others on the ticket, and there was a revolt from the dictatorship of Caypless and Wilcox.

The rebellion took the form during yesterday afternoon of the absolute withdrawal from the ticket of William Mossman. When he raised the standard of revolt he was joined by Kou, Oili and Damaino, leaving on the side of the Chinese only D. M. Kupihea, but later the three who had at first gone out, went back and only Mossman stood his ground. Notice was served on him by Wilcox that he had been given ten days to reconsider his decision, failing which the next highest candidate for the nomination, J. K. Paele, would be put on the ticket.

The conventions were held in the headquarters of the party in Maunakea street. The Fourth district members met first and they had little trouble in getting together. The balloting for candidates on the ticket resulted as follows: Joseph Aea 32, L. K. Kentwell 31, John D. Holt 27, D. Kaona and Chas. McCarthy 24, I. Nauha 21. The others running and their votes were as follows: S. K. Kawakaia 14, L. W. P. Kamalii 12, D. Notley 12, Lapana 4, W. H. Kapu 3, P. Haiole 2, J. P. Hine 1.

While the Fourth district men were meeting the Fifth district delegates were enjoying the hospitality of Ng Mon War, and when the convention was called to order at the conclusion of the Fourth district meeting, it was for a lively session. When nominations were called there were 24 men put before the convention and after ballot printing the following were nominated: William Mossman 43, Ng Mon War 37, D. M. Kupihea 34, S. K. Oili 34, M. K. Iou 29, D. Damiano 24. The vote for the others was as follows: J. K. Paele 22, Asa Kaulia 8, Wm. Ringer 7, J. K. Prendergast 6, S. K. Mahoe 5, J. A. Baker 5, J. M. Kealoha 4, Geo. K. Kaia 3, H. C. Vida, Wm. Kalelhuia, 2, B. Kaneihehau 2, D. W. Kamalilkane 1, S. Pua, Kaukaii'u, A. K. Williams, M. K. Nakuina and H. Kauaihilo, 0. In both instances D. Kalauokalani Sr. presided and swore the delegates to vote for the best men.

After the conventions there was much hot talk. The Home Rule party was declared by some to have been sold out to the "pakes," and there was discussion as to the wisdom of holding another Fifth district convention.

Mossman announced his resignation in writing to a mass meeting of Home Rulers held in Waverley Hall last evening. He was not alone in his bolt and objection to Ng Mon War, but prominent Hawaiians in the crowd expressed their dissatisfaction that a Chinese of Mon War's stamp should be placed on the ticket. William Ringer left the hall in disgust when Kalauokalani and Wilcox declared that Ng Mon War was as good as the rest of them, and he declared that scores of votes would be taken away from the ticket.

Last night's meeting was to ratify the ticket just nominated. The two Democrats, McCarthy and Holt, spoke with the rest of the nominees, but when Holt's name was called a large part of the crowd took up the word "Snake" and applied it so frequently that Holt, who was in the hallway, did not immediately come into the hall. When he did it was to say only a half dozen words.

The speech of Ng Mon War was the most clownish feature of the evening's amusement. He was introduced by Wilcox, who said that Mon War was an educated Chinaman of the aristocratic class and alleged that he was a cousin of Minister Wu at Washington. Mon War's attempts to speak the English language struck the Hawaiians as about the richest kind of amusement they had had in many a day. Mon War endeavored to make a hit and certainly did. His gestures, high pitched tones and pigeon English convulsed the house. "I join the Home Ruler," said he, "and love them like my own brother. I was citizen of Hawaii before and now citizen United States. I am sorry Mr. Mossman against me. He ought to know I am member of Home Ruler just same as him. There is ex-judge of Kaulau who is snake. I love dis country ver' much. I don' know why Mossman have objection to me—I never have objection to him," and Mon War's voice rose to a squeak as his indignation increased. "I hope we all be elected so we can pass county and municipal bill. It is best thing for the Home Ruler party."

Among the other speakers were Cayless, Kauhaian, Wilcox, the Rev. S. K. Oili, Kentwell, Joe Aea, Kaona, I. K. Oili, Kentwell, Kupihea and Kou. Cayless confined himself largely to references to the "Dole gang." McCarthy said his nomination was a surprise to himself. He believed in the Home Rule platform, but he wanted everybody to understand that he was a Democrat through and through. "I believe the principles of the Democratic and Home Rule parties are identical." Kentwell said they were to work against the wealthy classes and he did not want a government by Dole. "Hard times have come and hard times will stay if you vote to give Dole control over this country," he asserted. "We are capable of taking care of ourselves. We want to be the people to collect the taxes and run the Board of Health and Board of Education. We don't want Dole to collect any money, for he has ruined the country. There are only two parties in the country, the Republican, which is untrue to its principles and the Home Rule party—there are no others."

I. Nauha, the fisherman of Kakaako, said there was not enough money in the country to bribe him. He said if elected, he would vote for a law giving everybody here the chance to vote for every officer, from the Governor down to the poundmaster. Damiano opened against the crematory on Quarantine island, saying it was a trap for lepers, Japanese and Chinese, but not for white people. Kupihea said everybody should uphold the delegate in getting the United States to take care of the lepers. If they did that they would get Waiamau and Tom Nathaniel out of the settlement, Kupihea alleging they were not lepers. He wanted the crown lands set over for farms for the "people" and school houses put on them to educate the "people" to become farmers. "If you stick to Home Rulers you will have a native governor instead of a haole."

Kou said very seriously that the Bible told them they would lose their lands, and they had lost them, and to get them back the natives should vote the Home Rule ticket.

Wilcox said the "people" had done very well in selecting their ticket and it met with his approval. To him all Republicans were liars. He was not afraid, he said, to venture the assertion that the Senatorial Commission would say, when it got back to Washington that there was no Republican party here, but only a party that stole the lands. He defended Ng Mon War, and referred to him as a shining example of his race. The Home Rule platform was built even as God had made man.

After Palau had read a recommendation for a mass meeting to be held Saturday evening in Emma Square, preceded by a torchlight procession, Cayless "damned" everything that wasn't connected with the Home Rule party and the meeting came to an end.

A meeting of the Democratic Central Committee was held yesterday afternoon at which a resolution was passed endorsing McCarthy and Holt as the two Democrats nominated on the Home Rule ticket.

LORD SALISBURY IN BAD HEALTH

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times this morning says: We much regret to learn that Lord Salisbury, who at present is in Switzerland, is ill and confined to his bed. An English and a Swiss doctor have been attending him, and it is understood that his lordship's own attendant in London has been sent for.

Lord Salisbury has been touring the health resorts of Southern Europe for several weeks. Visitors to Switzerland frequently have seen him riding a bicycle. He always kept much to himself and attracted little attention. For some time past his lordship's health has been gradually failing, and the announcement of the Times, although carefully worded, causes alarm.

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 19.—An investigation of the report published by the London Times this morning regarding the health of Lord Salisbury shows that the former British Premier is confined to his room here owing to a chill and a slight attack of gout. He will probably be unable to travel for a fortnight, but it is asserted that there is no cause for anxiety.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Private advices received in London indicate that Lord Salisbury is worse than admitted in the Lucerne dispatch on the subject. The symptoms, it is said, by his friends, are "not yet considered exceptionally grave."

Dr. Walker, who was summoned to Lucerne, attended Lady Salisbury during her last illness.

Illness of Senator Bard.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19.—Senator Bard showed little improvement this morning and is still in a critical condition. He slept some during the night but not without the aid of an opiate. When he awoke this morning his temperature had risen and a slight change for the worse had taken place. Today is deemed to be a critical one, it being the ninth of his illness and the time when the typhoid germs usually reach full development. Consultation of physicians will be held later in the forenoon when tests will be made and Senator Bard's condition more fully determined.

British Flag Raised.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Officials here have been told that the British Government has raised the British flag on the island of Patos, which is near Trinidad, notwithstanding the protest of the Venezuelan Government, says a dispatch to the Herald from Port of Spain, Trinidad. Sovereignty over the island of Patos has been in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela for a long time.

WRIGHT SHORT NEARLY $18,000



MISSING TREASURER WRIGHT.

Secretary Cooper Takes Possession of His Office. Defaulter Confessed His Guilt on Tuesday But Promised Restitution.

William H. Wright, Territorial Treasurer, disappeared yesterday leaving a shortage in his cash of $17,949.91. The missing official is supposed to have gone on the Alameda, though the police made a thorough search of the steamer just prior to her leaving without finding him and some of his friends insist that he has not left the city. The shortage is not in the Treasury Department proper, of which Registrar Henry Hapai is in charge, but in the Chinese fund which was specially deposited with the Treasurer.

The shortage was first made known Tuesday when Treasurer Wright of his own accord informed Secretary Cooper that he had made use of the Territory's money but that he would make restitution immediately. Governor Dole was notified, and it was agreed to allow the Treasurer until yesterday to square himself. When, however, he failed to meet Secretary Cooper at nine o'clock yesterday morning to make a settlement as he had agreed to do, Mr. Cooper became suspicious, and after waiting for half an hour informed the High Sheriff to keep a lookout for Wright. A search was made immediately for the missing treasurer, the Alameda being watched up to the time of her departure, and if Wright is aboard of her, he must have been securely hidden away by some friend. During the morning Secretary Cooper was placed in charge of the Treasury by Gov. Dole.

Following the failure of Wright to appear Secretary Cooper began an investigation of the Treasurer's account books, which was concluded shortly after six o'clock last evening. This showed the total cash in the treasury excepting special funds to be $194,029.07, which is but four cents off, the shortage being entirely in the Chinese fund which was on special deposit with Treasurer Wright. This was the fund deposited with the government prior to annexation by the planters to insure the return to China of the laborers brought here under contract. The total amount which should have been on deposit is $161,226.25, against which were drawn treasury warrants of $131,674.54, leaving a balance according to the books of $29,591.71. The actual cash found in the box in the safe to which only the Treasurer had the key, was $11,601.80, leaving a shortage of $17,949.91.

SECRETARY COOPER'S STATEMENT.

"I was specially commissioned by Governor Dole yesterday as his representative to look into the accounts of Treasurer Wright," said Mr. Cooper last evening after the investigation of the matter had been completed. "Mr. Wright came to me yesterday and stated that he was short in his accounts, but gave every assurance of making up whatever deficiency there was. He stated the amount of shortage, but I do not remember his exact figures now. He was to have met me this morning at nine o'clock and straighten out the matter, and when he did not appear, naturally my suspicions were aroused and after waiting for half an hour I notified the High Sheriff. I immediately asked Registrar Hapai for a statement of the funds and cash on hand while he gave very promptly. In the latter part of the afternoon I began an investigation of the state of the funds. The Treasury funds were all accounted for, showing a deficiency of but four cents.

"In the Chinese fund which was on special deposit with Treasurer Wright the books showed:

Total Receipts	$161,226.25
Treasury Warrants	131,674.54
Leaving a balance of	$ 29,591.71

"I found cash amounting to $11,601.80, leaving a deficiency in the account of $17,949.91.

"Mr. Hapai's account was found to be absolutely correct the cash on hand corresponding with the amount the books showed.

"The treasury funds were all accounted for. Under special deposits as follows:

Land Sales	$ 39,976.80
Postal Savings Bank Account	2,270.18
Road Tax	33,480.60
Outstanding warrants 1888 and 1889	254.75
Total	$ 75,982.33
Current Account, Silver	$ 47,930.15
Gold	101,695.00
Drafts	52.85
Certificates	170.00
Mutilated Certificates	25.00
Debased Coin	139.75
Total	$150,012.75
Cash Warrants	$ 43,535.82
Interest Warrant	480.00
Cash Voucher	.50
Total	$ 44,016.32
Showing a total of	$194,029.07
The bookkeeper's accounts show	194,029.11

"We also checked over the old gold and silver certificate account. The total amount of gold certificates issued was $255,000 which has all been redeemed but 1315, for which the cash was on hand. Silver certificates to the amount of $312,000 were issued, all of which were redeemed excepting $4,050, and all redeemed certificates were found to have been cancelled, the account being found correct.

"The Chinese fund in which the shortage was found was the money deposited by the planters to secure the passage of Chinese for their return to China, after the contracts with the planters had expired. When the United States Treasury Department took over the Postal Savings fund and liquidated it, this money was deposited by Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Immigration, in the First National Bank. About a year ago as Acting Governor I ordered the money turned over to the Treasury, holding that it was a fund over which the government had supervision. This money was specially in charge of Treasurer Wright and was kept separate from the money over which Registrar Hapai had control. It was kept in the safe, but in a separate box, to which Mr. Wright had the key. Mr. Hapai's accounts were found to be absolutely correct. The Auditor will be asked to go over the books of the Treasury Department tomorrow. As far as shown there appears to be no falsification of the books, the shortage being in the cash which should have been on hand.

BOOKS ALL RIGHT.

The books of the Treasury Department are said to be correct. Deputy Auditor Meyers said last night before the shortage had become known, that the books of the Treasury Department correspond exactly with those of the audit office, and he was at a loss to say where the shortage could have occurred. The examination of the books will be begun this morning.

Secretary Cooper will be in charge of the Treasury under a special commission for the Governor, and former Superintendent J. A. McCandless may be called upon to assist in the straightening out of the affairs of the Public Works Department.

GOVERNOR DOLE'S STATEMENT.

Governor Dole, when asked concerning Wright's disappearance, said:

"[illegible] we learned at 10 o'clock this morning that Mr. Wright could not be found, men were sent down to the wharves to keep a close watch on the passengers and others going aboard. They did not see Mr. Wright nor hear anything of him. They probably missed him a few minutes. The probabilities are that a coal passer or an employe in the lower part of the ship assisted him in concealing himself. I do not believe but that he went away on the Alameda."

When asked if there was a shortage, the Governor replied in the affirmative, stating that he did not know the extent as the investigation of the books had not been completed.

"Is the Treasurer under bonds?"

"The Treasurer has never been under bonds," replied the Governor. "The official under bonds is the Registrar of Public Accounts, as he is supposed to be the only man authorized to handle money. I believe now that it would be well to provide for bonding the Treasurer as well as his subordinates in office. There are times, I presume, when a subordinate officer would yield to the request of his superior in matters pertaining to money affairs, in which case the latter would naturally be responsible. All other communities, I understand, provide for the bonding of the treasurer. The officers of the Alameda were informed of the disappearance of Mr. Wright and assisted in the search of the ship."

High Sheriff Brown stated to an Advertiser reporter that during the forenoon after ten o'clock his office was notified by Secretary Cooper to search for Treasurer Wright. Police were sent to the dock to keep a lookout for the official and he personally went there to watch proceedings. Shortly after twelve o'clock he boarded the vessel with Captain Harry Flint and for three quarters of an hour made a search. Both officers looked into each stateroom, explored every deck, went into the stoker's hold and Captain Flint had peered into the ship's boats hanging at the davits. Nothing was seen of Wright and at ten minutes to one the Sheriff left the ship.

Cooke, who drives hack No. 60, on the 113 stand on Merchant street, stated to other drivers on the stand that about ten o'clock yesterday morning, he picked up Treasurer Wright in town and took him to the Inter-Island wharf. Later he said that Mrs. Wright was a dock passenger about noon.

Some one was reported to have said that they saw Wright in the second cabin of the Alameda between ten and eleven a. m.

Mrs. Wright said yesterday to the High Sheriff that Mr. Wright had left home in the morning as usual, and given no sign of any intent to leave. She said further that she had not seen her husband during the day and knew nothing of the reputed shortage.

There are rumors that Wright let it be supposed he would leave on the Alameda but is in hiding to catch the China.

TROOPS ASHORE AT PANAMA

PANAMA (Colombia), September 17.—Commander Potter of the United States cruiser Ranger will tomorrow morning place guards on the trains running across the isthmus. This step will be taken in addition to the marines landed this morning at Colon from the cruiser Cincinnati. It is not thought probable that the revolutionist will attempt to interrupt transit on the railroad.

COLON, September 17.—American marines are now traveling as guards on the passenger trains to and from Panama. The Cincinnati landed fifty marines and also sent ashore a small rapid-fire gun, which was placed on a railroad train protected by iron plates.

A small detachment of insurgents was seen near Mindi station early today. The Government soldiers fired a few shots upon sighting the insurgents and they retired.

The British steamer Lepiatta has just arrived here from Savinilla. She brings 1000 Government troops.

Further reenforcements are expected to reach the isthmus shortly.

Copying America.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—In an editorial article today the Times warmly advocated the development of the vacation school system in the United Kingdom upon the lines already successfully followed in New York, Chicago and elsewhere in America, cables the London correspondent of the New York Times.

It is refreshing, concludes the editorial, in the midst of so much barren discussion upon education from every point of view except the good of the children, to find an educational movement so wholly admirable in itself and with such promises of genuine usefulness.

Justice Gray Dead.

LYNN (Mass.), Sept. 15.—Justice Horace Gray, who retired from the United States Supreme Court bench recently, died at his summer home in Nahant this morning from paralysis. He had been in poor health for some time.

SENATORS SHUT OFF SITTINGS

Close Down Upon the Memorial Makers.

"This committee has reached the end of its public hearings and will soon adjourn. Before doing so, however, I wish on behalf of my fellow members and myself to express to the Territorial and Federal officials, to the witnesses and to the people generally our appreciation of the many kindnesses which we have enjoyed at their hands. The people not only of this city, but of all the islands, have shown us the greatest courtesy, have accorded us the most cordial welcome, and we feel deeply a sense of the hospitable interest felt in our visit. It is with the most sincere thanks that I express regret that our visit must now end. I therefore declare the committee adjourned to meet again on the deck of the steamer Sierra."

Thus Senator Mitchell closed the open hearings of the sub-committee of the United States Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, commissioned to investigate the government and conditions in Hawaii. It was after a day full of interest and the quality of the material brought out in the hearings was quite up to that which has distinguished each of the prior meetings of the body. The Wright case made the morning session full of meat, and the Home Rulers were given the majority of the afternoon session. There were a number of the most interesting memorials presented, and it was noticeable that even with the wide range of the men heard on the proposition of labor, there was only one opinion expressed, that under restrictions there should be an admission of field labor to the Territory.

The morning session began with Judge Robinson on the stand to explain his position as to the necessity for three judges. He said that with the state of the calendar, with the population and the business done here, there seemed no way to escape litigation which made it impossible for two judges to handle the business. He showed that 465 cases were commenced in 1898 while in 1901 there were 780. He compared the courts here to those of Alameda county, California, where five judges sit all the time.

Henry Smith submitted a statement showing that there were in 1900 342 cases unfinished, while for the nine months of the present year there were 441. He said that with two judges the work would be only half done. A. S. Humphreys endeavored to explain his stand by saying that in 1900 the courts were closed and that only one judge was on the bench later, so that there was simply a congestion for the time.

Governor Dole was called and asked as to the defalcation of the Treasurer. He said that the Treasurer was not under bonds as the money was generally speaking in the hands of the Registrar. He said that official was under bond. The Treasurer had confessed that he had taken public money out of the Chinese fund, amounting to nearly $18,000. Gov. Dole said he thought the governor should have something to say about the appointment of subordinates and had talked the matter over with Wright and thought there was an understanding, but found later that there was no authority given him. The Governor said that he considered Mr. Wright's leaving the office tantamount to a resignation, and he had placed Mr. Cooper in charge of the office.

Answering Senator Mitchell Gov. Dole said there were other officials under complaint, instancing B. H. Wright of the Public Works office, and the two tax office clerks.

Auditor Henry C. Austin promised that he would furnish to the Commission a full statement of the expenses of the Board of Health during the plague times, Dr. Sloggett saying that would be the easiest way to get at it.

E. S. Boyd furnished a statement of the receipts from the Crown Lands from January 17th, 1893, to September 1st, 1902, showing $422,378.06. He said the area in 1893 was 1,920,633 acres, bringing in then $35,000 yearly, and that he placed the value at $2,000,000.

Henry J. Hapai, Registrar of Public Accounts, was called and he told of his duties and said the Treasurer would have in his hands only special funds. He said that he gave a bond of $20,000, and that the greatest amount of money that he could well have in his possession was $600,000, and that the average was $300,000. He said he controlled the keys and the vault. He went over the statement of the shortage as already published.

Jacob F. Brown made a certain statement of the land system, endorsing the present laws as adaptable, and justified the lease system saying that if certain lands should be homesteaded they would return to the original desert or would be consolidated with great corporation's lands. He placed the value of the public lands at $5,000,000.

Senator Mitchell called Mr. Wilcox

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BATTLED FOR LIFE ON SEA

Dismasted Vessel Has Story of Cyclone.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The almost wholly dismasted Norwegian bark Andromeda, Captain Rotter, put into Honolulu yesterday with a story of battling against a terrific cyclone that caught the staunch 1199 ton vessel about 2,000 miles east of Honolulu, while she was on a voyage from Iquique, Chile, to Humboldt Bay.

The story of the catastrophe shows that braver sailors are seldom found than these sons of the vikings who battled during the blackest of nights against the terrors of a cyclone, one of the most furious storms encountered at sea. When it was thought that the vessel was about to topple over and bury all on board a part of the crew went to the skipper and volunteered to risk their lives by going below and endeavoring to right the vessel by trimming the dangerous stone and sand ballast which had shifted and put the vessel in her precarious position.

After saving the vessel the crew bravely went to work and fitted up roughly enough sails to carry her to Honolulu.

Captain Rotter had a rusty nail driven right through his booted foot during the height of the excitement and remained at his work for an hour and a half without thought as to what might result from the dangerous hurt. Then he calmly had the nail pulled out and again went on with his work of saving the vessel. He made for Honolulu as he could get a fair wind to this place and also because he thought there was a cable station here and his disappointment was keen when he discovered that Honolulu had not yet got its undersea wire to the coast. He will now have to wait here for some time before he can do anything with the dismasted vessel while communicating with his owners.

The vessel now lies safely in the row. As soon as she dropped her anchors here the sailors, who had been fighting for their lives for about a month, worked away, heaving anchor chain and wildly singing Norwegian hymns. Delivered from what they had expected to be certain death and after having worked day and night for many days in saving themselves and the staunch vessel the joy of the sailors on knowing that they were safe was something that can better be imagined than described. A dozen of them heaving at the windlass, racing round and round, while singing and laughing was a sight to be remembered.

After going through such a tremendous storm and being placed in such awful positions it is a wonder that the vessel was saved at all, and it was only through the pluck and bravery of the men who manned her that she is in port today and not lying on the bottom of the almost unfathomable sea west of Central America.

DETAILS OF THE OCCURRENCE.

The bark Andromeda left Iquique in ballast on July 25th bound for Humboldt Bay. The vessel had for ballast between seven and eight hundred tons of small stones and sand. She had fair weather and a fair wind until the 29th of August. On that day the vessel was in thirteen degrees N. and 126 W. The barometer went down rapidly during the afternoon, the wind came strong from the west, and the officers of the vessel feared a cyclone. Sail was shortened, leaving only the two lower topsails, the foresail and fore-staysail set. The wind changed to the south and the vessel kept before it in an effort to ride it out. After six o'clock the storm increased. About seven-thirty o'clock the main lower topsail was carried away. In rapid succession during the next few minutes the foresail and fore-staysail were torn to shreds accompanied by a report louder than a cannon shot. A few minutes later the vessel became unmanageable. She could not be steered, and broached to the wind just in time to catch two mountainous seas which swept the vessel fore and aft and, shifting some of the ballast, left her listed over on her port side. The vessel rolled in a fearful manner and it became well nigh impossible for the crew to do any work. It was feared that the rigging would be carried away and making a great effort the crew clewed up the fore-topsail.

PORT BULWARKS UNDER WATER.

The ship continued to roll fearfully and her port bulwarks were constantly under water. Some members of the crew went to the captain and told him they thought they could save the vessel if they were allowed to go below and trim the ballast. The skipper then sent part of the crew into the hold and the others remained on deck to work with tackles in an effort to haul the braces tight enough to hold the rigging. Then a terrible time was experienced by the brave men working in the hold. A tremendous sea swept the vessel, toppled her over to the port side and buried one man in the stones and sand of the ballast. His mates made a rush for him and managed to effect a rescue. Captain Rotter ordered the men on deck. The night was as black as nights ever are and it was with the greatest difficulty that the men could find their way about the half-submerged deck. The port bulwarks were entirely under water and it had also crept up as far as the hatches. Then Captain Rotter decided that he had only a moment in which to save his vessel. In her condition at that time she might have capsized at any second. The captain ordered the main rigging cut and as the rigging on the starboard side was severed by the quick blows of axes the mats must fell over the port side with a tremendous crash, smashing the bulwarks, mashing the iron gear of the pumps into unrecognizable scrap iron, and breaking up some of the vessel's life boats. With the mainmast the mizzen-topmast broke short off and came crashing to the deck, going right through the bottom of the after port life-boat. The foregallant backstay was cut and this released the fore-gallant and fore-topmast and these too dropped over the vessel's side. The middle boat on the port side was broken to splinters and the fore part of the bottom of the middle starboard boat was also smashed.

The ship still lay on her side in danger of capsizing at any moment and with only one small life-boat left, capable of accommodating only half of the crew in case they had to take to the boats, the men on the Andromeda were in a frightful condition.

INJURIES TO THE CREW.

Four of the crew were injured during this time. Captain Rotter had a three-inch nail driven right through his right foot but continued to work for an hour and a half and then had the sailors pull it out. The nail was rusty but Captain Rotter has not since suffered any severe trouble through it. The ship's carpenter was knocked in the side and it is feared that some of his ribs are broken. Second mate Hanson had his ankle sprained and was laid up while the sailmaker also had his ankles sprained but was able to go to work again later. The crew were tossed around in all manner of ways.

Then work was started to right the vessel. The crew labored night and day in the hold in shifting the seven hundred tons of ballast which had been heaped up on the port side. At daylight the following morning the fore-rigging was still hanging over the side and this was cut away by the carpenter. The storm moderated late in the night and the following day was clear. But the ship continued to labor in the trough of a heavy sea and there was still danger that she would capsize.

On September 2nd the ship had been righted and every effort was made to put some sail on her. The foremast and mizzen-mast still stood. A foresail, the spanker, and three stay-sails were bent on.

On the fourth of September the vessel was making about two miles an hour towards the coast of Lower California. The mizzen-topmast which had remained stuck through the bottom of the broken boat was taken forward and put up as a fore-topmast. There was a new main-topsail yard on deck and this was utilized in fitting up a yard on the foremast. On September 5th the vessel was able to make three knots an hour. On the sixth a staysail was fixed up between the top of the mizzenmast and the foremast. On the eighth every possible sail had been bent on and the vessel was riding square again.

But with the ridiculously small amount of sail it was useless for the vessel to try to labor against contrary winds towards the California coast. The captain called the whole crew together and all were willing that they should try to make Honolulu. Captain Rotter thought there was a cable station here and that he would be able to communicate with the Norwegian owners of the vessel at once. The vessel had a fair wind all the way to Honolulu and made anywhere from two to four and a half miles an hour. Considering the condition that the dismantled bark was in she made the two thousand miles from the scene of the wreck to this port in remarkably good time.

A HEARTBREAKING SCENE.

The second mate of the vessel was badly laid up by the spraining of his ankle. He also received injuries to his face. Eight days after the storm rheumatism set in in his legs. He dragged himself around the decks. At one time he says he got out of his bunk and pulled himself to a position where he could look out and see the effect that the storm had had on the vessel. He describes his feelings as intense on looking at the wrecked deck of what had once been a fine ship. When he looked aloft and saw only blue sky where before there had been a great spread of white canvass he says that his heart grew sick and that he hopes to never again have to witness such a catastrophe.

There are three hens aboard now which have the proud distinction of being in a dismasted vessel and living through the experience. They were in a coop near the boat that was wrecked by the falling of the mizzen-topmast yet were uninjured.

Something was wrong with Diamond Head yesterday and no communication could be obtained with "Charley." As the wires were out of order he could not report sighting the wrecked vessel and it was not until she got between Koko Head and Diamond Head that Paul Isenberg sighted her. He telephoned to Hackfeld & Co., and that firm notified the tug Fearless which immediately put out and brought the vessel in. The Andromeda came around Diamond Head under her own sail and did not furl her small bits of canvass until the Fearless had started to bring her in the channel.

The Andromeda was well provisioned so that there was no suffering aboard from this cause. Knowing that they could not leave the ship in only one boat, if occasion demanded it, the sailors set to work and with canvass and wood repaired one other boat in such a way that it would have been seaworthy if it had been needed.

Although a great deal of work has been done in clearing the vessel up, the Andromeda still presents a very dilapidated condition about her decks. Wreckage is strewed all about them.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ALL SPEAK FOR LILIUOKALANI

Two Score Witnesses Declare Hawaiians Hope to See Her Recompensed.

"In reference to the question pending at the adjournment yesterday, the Commission has reached the following conclusion.

"Since no question can ever arise looking to the restoration of the Monarchy, the Commission are unanimously of the opinion that it is not necessary or proper to inquire into the causes that led to the dethronement of the Queen and the part that the United States Government had in that matter, if any. We are of the opinion that the evidence respecting her dethronement and all matters relating thereto are now of record.

"The Commission, however, would like to be advised as to the sentiment of the people of this Territory respecting the claim of the Queen, and next, as to the value of the property it is claimed was taken from her.

"Counsel for the Queen will proceed with the examination within the limits of the rule just stated."

(From Wednesday's daily.)

This declaration, made at the time that the Senatorial Commission met yesterday morning, settled once and for all the matter of bringing up for review the actions leading to the change in the form of government in 1893. Senator Mitchell, the chairman of the Commission, in making the statement further let it be seen that he thought there would be speedy progress made, and the results bore out his ideas.

Nor was this the only matter in which speed was attained. The afternoon session was given over to the Chamber of Commerce, their hearing set for the morning being crowded over on account of the Crown Lands statements, and there was little questioning, the memorials becoming part of the record. Several other matters were brought out, among them the statements of the rice planters and that of Americans imprisoned during 1895, the committee in that case showing plainly that they would not permit the introduction of any political phase of the subject, but would instead go into the general features alone.

There was little argument in the matter of the Crown Lands, A. S. Humphreys, the attorney for the former queen, calling attention to the fact that the various treaties had taken cognizance of her claims, and as well showing that he called his witnesses from among the spectators, as well as from the list of men subpoenaed.

The examinations were conducted principally by Senator Burton and were limited in most cases to simple statements as to what is the general sentiment among the people of the Territory touching an appropriation of money for the former queen, and what effect such an act would have upon the people of the islands. The question put to all the members of the Committee of Safety was as follows:

"Without reference to the questions involved in the dethronement of the Queen and the action of the Provisional Government, the Republic of Hawaii or the United States Government, in seizing the Crown Lands and other property belonging to her, what, in your opinion is the sentiment of the people of Hawaii towards the Queen, and what in your opinion should be done for her by the Federal Government?"

The answers without exception were that the sentiment was that the former queen should receive such annuity or payment as would raise her beyond any danger of deprivation of any of the luxuries to which she has been accustomed during her life, and that such a course on the part of the national government would tend to bind together the peoples of the islands, to reduce friction and to cement the natives to their new country.

There were some differences of opinion as to what should be done in the matter of payment. Many of the witnesses wanted the recompense in the form of an annuity and others wanted a lump sum. L. L. McCandless wanted the money paid by the Territory, saying that he thought this was a local matter and should be tended to at home.

The majority of the witnesses perhaps said that the attitude of the people at large should be taken from the fact that the Republican party and later other parties had declared for adequate compensation for the former queen, and the first legislature, without a dissenting vote, had passed an amount on the civil list for her benefit.

The witnesses brought before the Commission and whose testimony was practically as above were: John A. Cummins, John E. Bush, Col. Samuel Parker, John F. Colburn, S. M. Damon, Secretary H. E. Cooper, L. A. Thurston, W. R. Castle, T. F. Lansing, George R. Carter, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless, W. O. Smith, J. B. Atherton, W. W. Hall, C. M. Cooke, A. B. Loebenstein, of Hilo, Dr. C. B. Cooper, Andrew Brown, L. L. McCandless, J. L. Kaulukou, Delegate R. W. Wilcox, Governor S. B. Dole, Fred Wundenberg, Prince David Kawananakoa, C. B. Wilson, Charles L. Hopkins, Lot K. C. Lane, J. K. Prendergast, E. S. Boyd, John Emmeluth, W. H. Coney, E. M. Boyd, A. Fernandez, Capt. John Ross, F. H. Hayselden, Allan Herbert and J. O. Carter.

In addition to the general questions the latter said that the queen had never uttered a word which was not in line with complete submission to the laws of the United States. She was not a lady of fortune, he said, and her income with the addition of the vote of the legislature was not above $12,000 a year. There were interest charges to the amount of some $1,500 which had to be met. The hearing was interrupted at one time for the purpose of permitting Surveyor Wall to submit a comprehensive statement as to the work of his office, his only recommendation being that he be given another title. Again J. F. Colburn was permitted to introduce a memorial bearing upon the question of the Kalihi harbor, showing that there was distance of some 8,000 feet intervening between it and the present harbor and that 600 borings had been made, revealing something like sixteen feet of coral all along the neck of land.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

After luncheon Vice President C. M. Cooke appeared to represent the Chamber of Commerce and read the following memorial:

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE STATEMENT.

Statement presented to the Members of the Commission of the United States Senate by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, T. H., September 23rd, 1902.

Gentlemen:—It is with pleasure that the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu cordially endorses the statements presented to your Commission by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, the Merchants' Association, the Bankers of this city and the Builders' and Traders' Exchange, so far as they refer to the Commercial interests of this Territory.

LABOR.

In connection with the suggestions made to your Commission as to the employment of Chinese labor on the Plantations of Hawaii, under certain restrictions, we respectfully draw your attention to the fact that Governor Taft recognises the importance of Chinese labor to the Philippines and the proposition has been set forth to "clothe the Philippine Commission with power to regulate the entrance of Chinese labor." The Philippines have a large native population, in which respect they hold an advantage over Hawaii; so, if it is an assured fact, that to the Philippines the Chinese immigrant is a necessity, he is certainly doubly necessary to this Territory, entirely dependent, as its plantations are, on foreign labor.

The remedy proposed for the relief of the labor situation in the Philippines is the admission of Chinese, as plantation laborers only, under sufficient bonds and a proper system of identification which will guarantee the return of such labor to China after a certain specified time. This, Gentlemen, is what has been suggested to you by the Planters' Association of Hawaii, and we recommend its adoption in this Territory, feeling assured that all the business interests in this Territory will, thereby, directly and indirectly be benefited.

HONOLULU HARBOR.

The proposition for light-houses, presented by Secretary Cooper, cannot be too highly commended, more especially the one on Makapuu Point and one on Molokai, as these will mark this channel, which is the great avenue of ocean travel. Regarding the improvement of the Harbors of this Territory, we beg to remind your Commission that the opening of the Isthmian Canal, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, will render the port of Honolulu of vastly more importance to the Federal Government than it is today, and that it is now none too early to begin preparations for enlarging and deepening this harbor, in order that the vast amount of shipping which will make Honolulu a port of call may be accommodated just as soon as the Canal is open. We anticipate that, with the opening of the Canal, the shipping at this port will be largely increased and that vessels of all nationalities will touch here on their way to and from the Orient.

HAWAIIAN SILVER.

In the judgment of this Chamber the recommendation of the Bankers as to the redemption of Hawaiian Silver cannot be put into effect at too early a date. We urge the prompt passage of Senate Bill 2210.

FIRE CLAIMS.

We unqualifiedly endorse the statements made by the Merchants' Association of Honolulu regarding the Fire Claims. This indebtedness on the part of the Territory was incurred in an attempt to suppress the Bubonic Plague in the quickest and most effective manner, and the greatest care has been exercised in adjudicating the above claims, which could not be paid by this Territory except by largely increasing the Territorial taxes. The earning power of the people has been so seriously affected by the present conditions of trade consequent on the difficulties of the sugar industry, and considering also that the Organic Act has since prohibited the issuing of bonds of the Territory for such a purpose, that to now pay the Fire Claims would be an unsupportable burden.

COFFEE.

As your Commission has expressed a desire to be supplied with further information regarding the coffee trade and its possibilities we beg to furnish the following facts:

The exports of coffee from Hawaii to the United States in the last two fiscal years have been as follows:

Year ending June 30.	Pounds.	Value.
1901	2,119,543	$239,318
1902	1,082,994	114,240

These figures show a decrease in exports of one-half within a year, owing to low price of coffee on the Mainland and the difficulty of securing reasonable labor for our coffee plantations.

Brazil supplies the bulk of the coffee (viz. 900,000,000 lbs.) used in the United States, and, in proportion to the benefit derived by Brazil from this trade, the return made by that country is very small, her total purchases in the States last year amounting to only about $10,000,000. The character of Hawaiian coffee is dissimilar to Brazilian. It is of a milder, but, to the connoisseur, more acceptable flavor and although, on this account, it cannot be expected altogether to take the place of the stronger coffees, its fine character and the fact that it is grown on American soil should entitle its cultivation to that encouragement which a duty or a bounty would afford.

The extent to which the coffee industry on these islands can grow under such fostering care is difficult to arrive at, as no proper estimate can be made of the amount of capital obtainable for the establishment of coffee estates, nor the amount of labor which—even under a partial suspension of the Chinese Exclusion Act—for their cultivation, but it is certainly safe to say that the area under coffeee would be largely increased and as rapidly as the conditions admitted of, and, as this industry is one in which the small farmer can engage, with its revival an increase of this most desirable class of agriculturalists may be expected.

We submit these facts to show that some aid is necessary in order to stimulate the production of coffee on Hawaii, either in the form of protection or of a bounty, as well as by a provision for a sufficient labor supply.

HAWAIIAN TRADE.

It has already been stated by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association that the trade between the United States Mainland and this Territory is the largest done with any country of the size and population of Hawaii, a fact which is statistically proved beyond question, and, as the prosperity of this Territory increases, so must of necessity its trade with the Mainland manufacturers and merchants. It follows, therefore, that, apart from the benefits to be gained by our local population from the prosperity of our staple industries, the advantages derived by the Mainland from such prosperity are considerable and not to be overlooked.

No record exists of the imports from the Mainland since June, 1900, but for the five months and fourteen days to June 14, 1900, the importations from the Mainland were valued at $8,609,820, being at the rate of about $18,785,000 per annum, and these figures convey some idea of what our trade with the Mainland can be brought to under favorable conditions.

The value of the exports from Hawaii for twelve months to June 30, 1902, was $24,754,922, all of which went to the Mainland, excepting $54,365 which was exported to foreign countries.

The exports have been, of course, mainly made up of sugar, but some rice, coffee, fresh fruit, honey, hides, wool, etc., etc., have also been exported.

It is proper to mention here that fresh and canned fruits could be made articles of export to a much larger extent than at present were our labor conditions more favorable. For example, the canning of pineapples, which has been carried on here to a limited extent, is sure to become a large industry if we can have the necessary labor, for the Hawaiian pineapple is most highly esteemed for its size and flavor which have commanded for it a higher price in the Mainland markets than other canned pineapples.

Sisal is another infant industry which is commanding attention. The plant grows well and readily here and, without a doubt, large quantities of this valuable fibre could be raised here with

(Continued on Page 6.)

Furniture

Just received a new line of LADIES' DESKS in MAHOGANY, BIRDS-EYE MAPLE, GOLDEN OAK, and WEATHERED OAK; LADIES' DRESSING TABLES in MAHOGANY, BIRD'S EYE MAPLE and GOLDEN OAK. These are in new designs and the latest patterns.

Window Shades

A full assortment of all sizes kept in stock. We also make a specialty of making large size shades to order.

Portieres, Rugs, Linoleum and Matting

Ping Pong Tables made to order

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We want your order for a case of Primo It will give you health and strength. Telephone to the Brewery, Main 341.

WOULD IMPORT LEPERS

Wilcox Was Before the Visiting Board.

Mr. Wilcox—4. That the leper colony at Kalaupapa on the Island of Molokai be taken under the care, control and maintenance of the Federal government as a reservation for leprous persons under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, but that no leprous persons other than those of the mainland of the United States and of this Territory be allowed on such reservation. Because we don't want lepers from the Philippine Islands—

Mr. Thurston—Do you want them to come from the United States?

Mr. Wilcox—In the United States there are only three hundred.

Mr. Thurston—You want them brought down here?

Mr. Wilcox—Brought down here. The whole thing up there—they get no care there. The last Legislature when they go up there find they have rotten salmon, rotten bread, rotten clothes and a store there built so that the Board of Health makes 10 per cent out of it.

Senator Mitchell—What are the findings of the Committee?

Mr. Wilcox—That is the report of the Committee? Each person was sworn and answered question, and this is the whole report of the Committee last Legislature and I know the fact.

Judge Humphreys—Isn't it a fact that that store is run over at Molokai so that merchants can unload shelf-worn goods onto this store?

Mr. Wilcox—They have always done it. I know some members of the Board of Health do that and send up bad things to the poor lepers and charge them full prices.

Judge Humphreys—Is that not the reason the local government wish to retain control?

Mr. Wilcox—I don't believe in the Board of Health being in business and I know, not this Board of Health but ones before, and I say political managers of the government here and the Board of Health do this. It is not the only objection. There is another objection. I say the natives dread this place being under the Board of Health. They have no confidence in the President of the Board of Health, the natives have not.

Since the beginning of the Board of Health, since the segregation of the lepers there, there have been about 40,000 and it is just the same today, 1000 every year. Never any decrease. They never mind, the people here, most of them. They look upon the doctor of the Board of Health and they think he vaccinates the children with leprosy, puts leprosy in their children. Parents here good and clean, the children vaccinated in the school and they turn out lepers. You can blame the doctors of the Board of Health. The lepers have no confidence in the present government. They think that place is kept up for the benefit of this Board of Health, for gouging one hundred dollars a year off the leper. To save all this trouble I believe it is the whole thing, the opinion there that the United States will see that the poor leper is well taken care of. They will build a hospital there and the United States is a big government, not like this one-horse concern here; and they will see that the poor leper is well taken care of. This is my belief. I know all the natives are scared of that place, scared of these people, scared of the Board of Health. When we have got a municipal government then we will have a Board of Health from the people, and not one appointed either by supporters of the government or political managers and all that. We can not blame them making money, they make money out of the leper, out of anything.

With its two sittings today will close the hearings of the Senatorial Commission, and from the indications the last phases of the inquiry will be as full of interest as have been any of the preceding ones.

Chairman Mitchell announced during the afternoon session yesterday that it was the intention of the Commission to make its hearings of today the last ones. The mass of testimony must be digested and the members of the subcommittee must have some time to look over the grounds, viewing the city and its surroundings, looking at the harbor and the military reservations, so it has become necessary that the public meetings end.

That the ordinary investigations have reached a conclusion was indicated by the mass of testimony on varied subjects which was collected yesterday, and there can be little to come on the ordinary propositions of government or procedure. There will be some figures submitted from the land office and the men who are interested in the disposition of the public domain will have an inning.

The defaication of Treasurer Wright has introduced a feature which will make the hearing have a new interest. The members of the Commission when they heard of the matter, at once decided that they would look deeply into the case, they having already been cognizant of the fact that there is no bond required of the official. In addition to Secretary Cooper, who is the acting treasurer, it is understood that Auditor Austin will be put on the stand, and that there will be a general overhauling of the monetary system of the Territory.

So that work may be hurried along, this morning's session at the Hawaiian Hotel will begin at 9 o'clock.

When the session was opened the first witness placed on the stand was George A. Davis. He began by telling of experiences on Maui and charged that Judge Kalua was incompetent, and that he had been told that he was corrupt. He made an attack upon Justice Perry and declared that two judges only were needed. He had signed the report of the executive committee of the Bar Association, but had changed his mind. He said the present administration had been in office for ten years and should be changed.

W. O. Smith defended Judge Kalua, saying he had been at all times a faithful judge and that he had shown great fidelity. He admitted that he had an unfortunate appetite but he had never known that he allowed it to interfere with his legal duties. He said that Judge Kalua should have a chance to defend himself and Chairman Mitchell said that a letter had been sent to Judge Kalua from Hilo. Finally Senator Mitchell read a series of charges against Judge Kalua, signed by Messrs. Coke, Kepoikai and Robertson, setting forth various charges of corruption and drunkenness, but Mr. Smith said he had no knowledge of any of the cases. It was said that in the event that the judge did come here during the stay of the committee a copy of the charges would be sent to him and he would thus have a chance to defend himself.

Chief Justice Frear was given an opportunity to testify and he said that the custom of filling the supreme bench was not sui generis, citing certain states where the custom prevails. He said that during the past year there had been eighty decisions, with only five rendered with the aid of lawyers. He said there had been no disposition to change the law since its passage. There was some questioning during which Justice Frear got in an answer to show that the law was construed that the assistants thus called in could not fill vacancies. Senator Mitchell made a supposititious case, setting forth that there might arise a time when there would be two lawyers on the bench and the only justice might be taken ill or otherwise kept from the bench, when there would have to be a decision without a single justice. Chief Justice Frear said the system was objectionable but the question was what was the alternative.

Justice Frear said he thought three judges were necessary and that the calendar was congested. When Senator Burton mentioned the fact that the two judges had testified differently, the Justice only would say that it was a matter of opinion. There was some question over the fact that the judges of the circuit court were not always called in to fill vacancies, and the Justice said that often they were too busy. He said often too they were disqualified. Davis demanded to know why he was never called upon though he had been here for eight years, and others were called who had been here only a short time. Judge Gear also wanted to know why he was never called in and said he was never asked to sit with the Chief Justice. Mr. Frear answered that as a rule the circuit judges were first chosen.

WILCOX ON MANY POINTS.

Delegate Robert W. Wilcox was the next witness and he furnished sensations for a few moments. He began by saying that he wished to call to the attention of the Commission some of the actions of the land office. He said that three natives, Senator Kalauokalani, N. W. Holi and Mrs. Kaahanui Kawaihoa, who had for years been living on crown lands had recently been dispossessed and their lands given to the Kapiolani estate, in the matter of an exchange for lands along the Waikiki road, which was being widened. He said the road was already sixty feet wide and the government was making it 100 feet for the purpose of squeezing out the Tramways Company and giving the Rapid Transit Company a monopoly. He said it was a shame that there should be money spent upon such projects while the Territory was at the same time asking Congress to assist it by paying the amount of the fire claims awards.

He also took up the matter of the building of a great wharf at immense cost, which he said was done by a concern which expects to get its money back from the next legislature. He said this was wrong as the Federal government should build the docks. He said the result would be that the people who are building the dock would come before the legislature and try to corrupt it. He then read the following paper:

To The Honorable Sub-Committee of the United States Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

Gentlemen: Among the existing needs and more urgent necessities of this Territory, which I deem it important that your Honorable Committee should investigate, and, with your recommendation thereupon, report to Congress, are the following:

1. Some speedy provision by Congress for payment of the fire claim awards to the sufferers by the great fires in Honolulu, during the reign of the Bubonic Plague in January, 1900.

2. The erection of a suitable federal building, in the city of Honolulu, for the purposes of a Federal Court, Post Office, Custom House, and the other usual and incident federal offices.

Such building should in my judgment cost $1,000,000, and should for purposes of both convenience and economy be erected at the northwest corner of the grounds of the present executive building; and I invite the attention of your committee to the desirability of that location, as a site for such building for the reasons I have named.

3. That the land laws of the United States be extended to this Territory, with a modification that forty acres shall constitute a homestead.

For the purpose of such a provision, and of suitably adapting it to the conditions of this Territory, I would recommend that the Commissioner of Public Lands at Washington, D. C., be empowered and directed to send experts to this Territory to make all necessary investigation of the subject, and report the results of such investigation to Congress.

4. That the Leper colony, at Kalaupapa, on the island of Molokai, be taken under the care, control and maintenance of the Federal Government, as a reservation for leprous persons, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; but that no leprous persons other than those of the mainland of the United States and of this Territory be allowed on such reservation.

5. That the light house system of this Territory be taken under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and be made a part of the mainland system.

6. That the War Department be directed to send its engineers to survey the harbors of this Territory, and to furnish that department and Congress with estimates for dredging the same and constructing necessary breakwaters.

7. That a revenue cutter be provided for this Territory, at a cost of $250,000.

Very respectfully yours,
ROBERT W. WILCOX.
Honolulu, September 24th, 1902.

During the course of the paper he commented upon each paragraph in language which gave the impression that he was reading something prepared by another and must explain it. When he asked for the payment of the fire claims he said that he had known for a long time that Chinatown was an eyesore to the white people and they were anxious to have it destroyed and the Chinese removed out of town. He said that a Chinese had told him that the Board of Health had been notified that it was a windy day and that it would be unwise to burn. But he said they went on and did it and the consequence was the destruction of Chinatown. He was ready to believe that there were a number of people who thought there was something in this. When asked if he believed that Congress should appropriate for the purpose of paying the losses, he said that it should for the Territory was poor and the people had suffered. He said the Board of Health had squandered $800,000 of the people's money in putting down the plague. When asked the question if he thought the fire was for the purpose of destroying Chinatown he said the people were glad to burn it for they could thus get rid of the plague and of Chinatown at the same time.

He said in connection with the land laws that the people here were in support of the President's message as to development of the Territory, and that there should be reforms and government control. He said that the sugar corporations held half of the lands either in fee or on long leases. He made a long and somewhat incoherent statement as to the values of lands and also as to the cost of producing sugar. He gave the price of sugar at four cents and in his statement did not count the cost of marketing at all.

Among other things he said that there was a tract of seventy acres on Maui which if opened for settlement would support seventy families, but the government would lease them to the plantations, he was sure. He said he wanted to see 1,000 American farmers here and they would come if the Homestead were opened for them. He said the white men could work in the cane fields and would do so if the planters would only pay the wages.

He then talked of the lepers as above, of the lighthouses and the surveys, but the Senators said they were as a unit on those points.

(Continued on Page 7.)

F. W. M'CHESNEY KILLED ON A KONA PLANTATION CAR

Slipped Off a Load of Cane and Fell Under the Wheels---His Embalmed Body En Route Home.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

F. W. McChesney, of the firm of McChesney & Sons of Honolulu, was killed yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock on the Kona Plantation, Hawaii, by falling between the engine and a cane car. The news came to J. M. McChesney yesterday afternoon by wireless telegraph, which stated also that the body had been embalmed and would be sent to Honolulu on the steamer Mauna Loa. An effort will be made through the medium of the wireless service to have the Mauna Loa come to Honolulu as direct as possible.

The message containing the sad news was sent by M. F. Scott, Receiver for the Kona Plantation. It stated that Mr. McChesney was riding on a cane car at 2 o'clock on top of a load of cane. The message did not state how he came to get between the engine and car, but it is thought he must have slipped from the cane and fallen between the two cars while they were moving. A doctor was summoned and was on hand within fifteen minutes, but at ten minutes of three Mr. McChesney was dead.

F. W. McChesney was manager of the firm of McChesney & Sons, in which he was a partner with his brother, J. M. McChesney. The Kona Plantation on Hawaii was one in which the McChesney brothers were largely interested and the deceased has looked after its affairs to a large extent. He went over to Hawaii on the last trip of the Mauna Loa. His brother in Honolulu had been expecting a business telegram from him during the day and visited the the telegraph office several times. The telegram telling him of his brother's death was what he got. The deceased leaves a widow, who is now at the Coast.

Mr. McChesney was well-known throughout the Islands as a business man and man of public affairs. He was a member of the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce and interested in plantations and operated at one time a fleet of sailing vessels in the inter-island trade. When the monarchy was overthrown he was a member of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Government and was a signer of the famous Order No. 1 relating to arms and ammunition.

No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

WHITE LABOR EXPERIMENT IN QUEENSLAND CANE FIELDS

The Fiji files which arrived yesterday contain the following interesting letter from an Australian paper:

To the Editor Daily Telegraph. Sir:—As all Australia is just now interested in sugar-cane grown by white labor, through the recent Federal tariff, some expression of personal experience in the matter should be interesting. Allow me, therefore, through your valuable paper to give it.

As a cane-grower at Homebush, Mackay, Queensland, I dismissed all my kanakas in February last, in order to get the rebate of 5s. per ton on white-grown sugar-cane for the coming season. I registered my name as a cane-grower, also my intention of applying for this bonus of 5s. per ton, at the same time carrying on the work of the plantation with white labor at greater expense and difficulty.

On the first day of May last I made an agreement with a ganger of a white gang of men to cut cane, and to begin in July. The terms of the agreement were 6s 4d per ton for all cane averaging down to 10 tons per acre; below this average 5s. Two weeks later the ganger came to me, saying that the other men were not agreeable to these terms, stating that it would be much more clear to them if 5s. per ton were given all round. They would then be relieved of the trouble of checking the weights at the weigh-bridge. This, of course, was a considerable advance on my previous offer, but after the consideration I decided to give it, and thought the matter was settled; but after a couple of weeks the ganger again called upon me to ask whether the C. S. R. Company were not giving 2s. per ton more for cane this year than last. I assured him that they were. Upon this he said the men were not quite satisfied with 5s. per ton. Naturally our negotiations came to an abrupt end, but were resumed next morning, with the result that I added a guarantee of 5s. per day to my previous offer of 5s. per ton, with which they expressed themselves as perfectly satisfied.

Now for the sequel. On the 10th of July cane-cutting began. The second day one of the men left; the fourth day the ganger left. Two more men were put on to fill up their places. In eight and a half days 11 men had 42 tons of cane cut. This, under the guarantee of 5s. per day with broken time, came to £21 17s. 6d., or a matter of 10s. 5d. per ton cost to myself, or within 3s. 7d. of the full value of the cane, as given by the company last year. As this did not pay me, nor were the men satisfied, I removed the tram rails into better cane, here they averaged about one and a quarter tons per day from Monday to Friday noon following, at which time they finally refused to proceed with the cane deteriorating. I offered them 6s., then 6s. 6d. per ton to push them on with the work, but they would not do it at any offer I could make them, although most of these men have been camped doing nothing for the last three months, neither could I get any other white men to do it. I had, therefore, no alternative left me but to call in black labor, and at the same time to surrender my right to the 5s. per ton bonus. I may say in passing that kanakas cutting the same cane since have averaged two tons per day each.

Three other gangs of white men around Homebush, numbering in all some 60 men, have broken up during the first 14 days of cutting; there is not one gang left, or one re-forming or going to reform. In the case of small growers, one or two white men are hired by the day, but the wages, as I have shown, makes it a costly business; the mills, too, require a large supply, which cannot be done by small lots.

The loss to us and the gray future of the sugar industry through Federal legislation will be apparent to you.

Hindoos have now agreed to cut all my cane at three shillings per ton.

Yours, etc.,
O. C. CHAMBERS.
Homebush, Queensland, July 28.

Lumbago 30 Years



A Remarkable Cure Performed by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: I suffered from lumbago pains and sciatica for 30 years before using your Electrical Treatment, and in two months your wonderful Belt entirely cured me. Appreciating the excellence of your method, I am, yours truly, HUGH FRASER, 219½ Elm avenue, San Francisco.

And some people are content with pasting porous plasters on their backs to get the little relief they give. Lumbago is a condition which can be cured by Electricity as I apply it. I can tell you of hundreds of other cures.

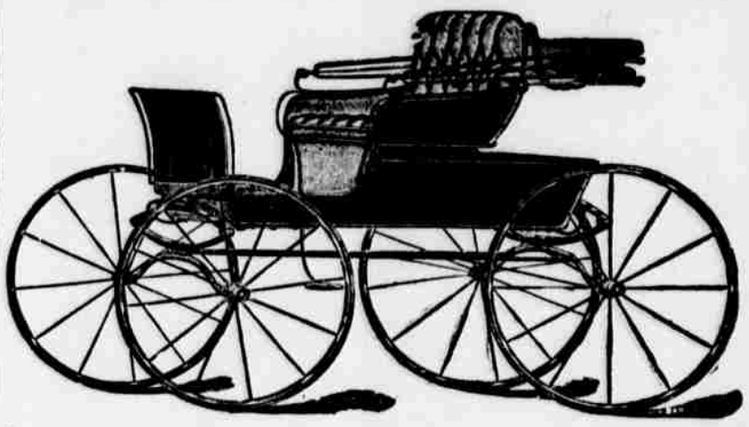
My Belt pours a gentle, glowing heat into the back and cures it to stay cured.

A man recently told me that he had had lumbago for twenty years, and it had never laid him up yet, though he felt badly at the time. He was carried from his work in a hack two days after, and was in bed when he sent for my belt. It cured him. Get it before you are laid up.

It will cure you quickly, and your trouble will never come back. Call and see it; or sent for book of proof. Send this ad.

Dr. M E. McLaughl'n, 906 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A

Office hours: 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1.
Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

TO dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	$160.	Now	$125.	
" "	175.	"	135.	
" "	200.	"	160.	
" "	250.	"	200.	

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before.
Substantial reductions on all other vehicles.
Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.
Beretania St., Near Fort.

THE

Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been adverti-ed.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are exp-cted at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.
Fort Stree', Honolulu.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month	$.50
Per Month, Foreign	.75
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—Payable Invariably in Advance.—

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY : : : SEPTEMBER 26.

WILCOX'S EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Wilcox is not fortunate in his explanations of why he got no money for Hawaii out of the billion dollars appropriated by the last Congress. At first he said it was because he was "interfered with by unofficial delegates," but aid is not interference and the only work done by an outsider for Hawaii last winter, as respects a bill carrying money, was that of Mr. J. G. Pratt for the fire claims. Far from that being an "interference," it is conceded at Washington that, but for Mr. Pratt's intelligent work, the bill would never have got beyond the pigeon-hole into which the House committee had thrust it.

Finding his first explanation untenable, Mr. Wilcox tried another in his Palama speech. He said that he did not care to get money for the missionaries? But how for the missionaries? If he had secured funds to build the Hilo breakwater, not a dollar of them would have gone into the hands of the Territorial government. They would have been expended by United States authorities through contractors and no small part of the wage expenditure would have gone to Hawaiians for labor. The same would have been true of money to improve Honolulu harbor and to build postoffices, lighthouses and other Federal public works. Even the fire claims money, as Wilcox has said himself, would have repaired the losses of poor Hawaiians. "It is a steal," said Wilcox awhile ago in one of his bursts of ignorant spleen, "but I was willing to help it along so as to benefit my people." What remains, therefore, to justify his tirade against the "missionaries?" Certainly there is nothing in the bill—which failed of passage—to grant the Queen the sum of $250,000.

The truth is that Wilcox, having no party with him at Washington, and having incurred the serious suspicion of the leaders in Congress, was unable to get money for anybody. That he tried to do so, that he did his best in certain directions, is a fact that rests on his own testimony. He did his feeble utmost to pass sundry private bills which no prudent delegate would have fathered. There was the Kohala bill, for instance, intended to enrich a private corporation at the expense of the Territory. Then there was the Tramways bill, which Wilcox got his accommodating friend Burton to introduce in the Senate. There was no money in these measures for missionaries, though a great deal of it was provided for other people. And what of the bill, with millions in it, to give a blanket railroad franchise in Hawaii to a speculator from Oklahoma? That was not a missionary measure, but it failed to pass, as everything else did which Wilcox attempted.

Who can doubt that the re-election of Wilcox would mean a repetition of these failures until the end of his third term? Given a man of no capacity—a mere child in public affairs—sitting alone in Congress without a party friend; an object of disdain to the President, the heads of departments and Congress—and what could he do? He could draw his pay and mileage and come home to do politics while Congress was in session, but further than that he would be a mere cipher, his helpless incapacity all the time reflecting on the intelligence and public spirit of those who elected him.

The decision of the Commission—or the statesmanlike majority of it—not to reopen the troubles of 1893, will not disappoint any friend of Hawaii nor will it necessarily stand in the way of financial aid to the Queen. The only thing that could prevent her getting a goodly sum of money would be the feeling in Congress that any funds given her might be divided with legal or political harpies who may, in the present proceedings, scent a contingent fee. Notwithstanding that, however, the citizens of Hawaii of all shades of politics, may be trusted to urge upon Congress the propriety of doing something for the former sovereign of these islands. The United States has been generous to the Sultan of Sulu and to other royal chiefs of new possessions and there is no reason why it should make an exception of Liliuokalani.

The Central American republics are not badly off because they have dictators but because they have weak ones. It seems impossible for the mixed Latin and Indian races in that part of the world—or in any part, for that matter—to govern themselves. They need to be giverned. Mexico advances by leaps and bounds under Diaz who has been its ruler since 1876, except for one term, and while he lives and reigns it will be a prosperous and orderly commonwealth. More Diaz's are needed south of the Mexican line.

The Andromeda could have made good use of a wireless telegraph system if it had been equipped with the needed apparatus. The time may soon come when no vessel will go to sea without one.

It is evident that Senators Mitchell and Foster have a high realization of the fact that they are here to collect information and not to make out a case for hungry politicians.

YOU MUST REGISTER IF YOU EXPECT TO VOTE. A FORMER REGISTRY DOES NOT COUNT.

HAWAIIAN TRADE.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department specifies in detail every month the figures on amounts of exports with eighty-four different countries. Only eleven of these countries transact more trade with the United States than does Hawaii. We submit a list of eighteen of the larger countries, such as Russia, Spain, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Argentina, Australia, Switzerland, the Central American States and others, each one of which has a smaller volume of business with the United States than the Territory of Hawaii, with its population of only 150,000 persons:

Country.	Total trade with the U. S.
Austria-Hungary	$16,476,998
Denmark	16,077,919
Greece	1,866,863
Portugal	6,234,738
Russia	16,611,628
Spain	23,782,690
Sweden and Norway	13,912,312
Switzerland	18,007,758
Turkey	5,540,121
Central America States	16,130,877
West Indies, except Cuba	33,576,602
Argentina	20,922,525
Chile	11,463,497
Colombia	6,275,354
Peru	5,828,406
Venezuela	9,080,864
Hongkong	9,316,728
Australasia	33,760,034

The mainland does more business with the United Kingdom than with any other country in the world—a business equal to $18 per capita of the British population. Yet, the amount of trade transacted between the United States and Hawaii amounts to $292 per capita for the population of this territory. With China and its four hundred millions of people the trade with the United States averages only 11½ cents per capita of the Oriental Empire.

According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics for the year ending June 30, 1902, the total trade of Hawaii with the United States amounted to almost $45,000,000. This trade has practically doubled since annexation and the value of the exports from the United States has, since 1898, increased by over 250 per cent., while the value of exports from Hawaii to the mainland during the same period has been less than 25 per cent. as follows:

Trade of the United States with Hawaii—Increase Since Annexation:

Fiscal year.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Total.
1898	$16,587,317	$ 6,827,848	$23,415,165
1902	20,000,000	24,793,735	44,793,735

Increase in exports from the United States over 250 per cent.

Increase in exports from Hawaii, below 25 per cent.

The total trade between Hawaii and the United States aggregating, in round numbers, $45,000,000 is within $2,000,000 of the total trade transacted between the United States and China, which amounts to $46,771,491; also within $2,000,000 of the total trade transacted between the United States and the entire continent of Africa, which amounts to $46,888,491.

Another fact worth mentioning is that all of the exports from Hawaii to the United States are carried by American vessels, and this can be said of no other country that trades with the mainland. The development of trade for American steamers is clearly shown in this connection in the following two lines:

Shipments from Hawaii to the United States:

Year.	By Am. Steamers.	By Am. Sail. Ves.
1901	$4,293,000	$23,610,049
1902	7,544,574	17,155,855

In 1902, as compared with 1901, there was an increase of 75 per cent. in the value of goods shipped from Hawaii to the United States by steamer, there being, of course, a decrease in what was sent from here in sailing vessels.

From foreign countries the value of all imports into Hawaii in the 1902 fiscal year was, according to the Bureau of Statistics, only $3,636,583, as compared with imports worth twenty million dollars from the mainland.

THE COMMISSION GETTING "NEXT."

The Commission had a chance at Wilcox yesterday and must have got instruction from it. The Hawaiian Delegate made a most pitiable appearance and this despite the efforts of Humphreys to prompt him and to put answers into his mouth. It must have seemed incomprehensible to the three Commissioners that a sane man, a Delegate in Congress, and a sworn witness, should deliberately accuse the Hawaiian Board of Health of inoculating the Hawaiian people with leprosy so as to get rid of them. Yet this is what Wilcox told the Senators, with the air of a man who was uttering gospel truth.

But it served to give the Commission a glimpse of the kind of political intelligence and honesty with which the people charged with the civilization of Hawaii have to contend. Two years ago we had a Legislature full of Wilcoxes—men who were quite as irresponsible and mendacious as he. The Commissioners would be astonished, even after hearing and seeing Wilcox, to look at their record. There were no end of scandals, no end of intriguing, and in the attempt to get a franchise for the Tramways people there was a distinct flavor of corruption; and with it all went a geyser stream of accusation against the Dole government which was as false as Wilcox's testimony about the Board of Health and the lepers, and which utterly wasted the Legislative time.

The Commission is having its eyes opened rapidly to the actual state of things here and this despite Humphreys' efforts to conceal and misinterpret them. The friends of good government have hard work indeed keep public affairs reasonably decent; for between Home Rule incompetence and worse, and the knavery of carpet-baggers with a past and with hope of a safer future, every kind of obstacle has been raised. Wilcox and Humphreys are types; we hope the Commission will not leave until it thoroughly understands them both.

SENATORS SHUT OFF SITTINGS

(Continued from Page 1.)

and said that as he had made a statement which seemed to have aroused criticism, he wanted him present while he read a resolution of the Republican Executive Committee, which would go into the record. When he had read the statement Wilcox said that was the sentiment only of a few of the people, and that he wanted the whole of the people to speak and they would do so soon. The resolution is as follows:

Whereas, Robert W. Wilcox, Delegate in Congress from Hawaii, has heretofore advocated in the Congress of the United States, and in the public press, the transfer of the care and custody of the Hawaiian Leper Asylum from Territorial to Federal authorities, and also that the lepers from the Mainland be brought to and kept at Molokai; and

Whereas, the said Wilcox has this day formally and specifically presented to the Committee of the United States Senate, now holding sessions in Honolulu, a reiteration of his desire that the foregoing policy should be adopted;

Be it resolved, by the Executive Central Committee of the Territory of Hawaii, that we believe that the opinion of the overwhelming majority of the people of Hawaii is totally opposed to the transfer of the control of the leper asylum to the Federal Government, and to the permitting of lepers to come to Hawaii from abroad.

That we denounce this attempt of Mr. Wilcox to make Hawaii the dumping ground for the lepers of the entire United States, as against the peace and welfare of the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum, and as tending to fix upon Hawaii for all time the stigma of being a leprous country.

We hereby declare that the Republicans of Hawaii are unalterably opposed to the transfer of control of the leper asylum to the Federal Government and to allowing any lepers to come here from abroad. The unfortunates at Molokai are a part of our own people and it is a privilege which we claim to provide and care for them, and pledge ourselves and our party to do everything within its power to prevent the consummation of this attack upon the people and the fair name of Hawaii.

Curtis P. Iaukea said the valuation of the Crown Lands was wrong, on the basis of the old leases, and that it should be $20,000,000.

Secretary Cooper was called and made a statement about the defalcation of Wright. He told of the confession made in the presence of Messrs. Smith and Magoon, and the fact that Wright said he could turn over $10,000 of property at once and secure other funds. He read a statement of the accounts in the office as published in the Advertiser, and said he thought the Territory would recover $10,000 and that a suit was being prepared.

Asked about some other defalcations he said B. H. Wright had taken $8,500, but he disclaimed any knowledge of what had become of the money. W. O. Smith said that he had met Wright at his request, and that the only statement which could be repeated was that Henry Hapai had nothing to do with it.

Tax Collector Pratt told of the catching the clerks of his office who had been using receipts for the collection of personal taxes and how they were now under indictment. Col. Fitch thought there had not been all the precautions taken to catch Wright, and Attorney General Dole said he would have been arrested here without a warrant.

FITCH WANTS AMENDMENTS.

Col. Thomas Fitch gave his attention to amendments to the civil laws, among other things calling attention to excessive costs, to the lack of appeal from the Supreme Court, to the loose method of appeal and the admission of newly discovered evidence into the Supreme Court. He called attention to the code and the probability that the Legislature would not change it and suggested that Congress either enact a code or provide for a commission. He advocated a pension to the queen while denying that she had any claim on the crown lands. He wanted a bounty of four cents on coffee. Urging the ill effects of the cutting off of the labor supply, saying the cane fields would be abandoned unless there was such a supply of labor, he insisted that Congress should provide laws which would permit the entrance of Chinese for field work. In closing he criticized Gov. Dole and Secretary Cooper for the diversion of the Chinese trust funds to general expenses.

W. D. Alexander read a long paper on the land system, reciting the history of the division of the lands and favoring the local land laws as the application of the United States laws would hasten the consolidation of the lands.

P. M. Pond presented a petition from a large number of young business men and employees of business houses, setting forth the critical conditions here and asking for relief along various lines, including fire claims payment, local expenditure of customs receipts and Chinese labor for fields.

Delegate Wilcox then presented a number of Hawaiians with petitions. The first was David Kalauokalani Jr., who had a number of papers, one series being petitions for city and county government, being signed by 968 voters; another petitioning that the United States take charge of the leper settlement signed by 796 voters; another protested against the taking of public lands for the purpose of benefiting the Rapid Transit Company signed by 815 voters; another asked that the public lands be cut up into 40 and 80 acre tracts and set aside for homesteads, 593 voters signing it. A paper was presented, too, protesting against exchange of public land for private lands, the transfer being made for the promotion of private enterprises. The petition alleged that lands on which they had lived for thirty years yet it had been taken from them for the benefit of the Rapid Transit Company. The signers were D. Kalauokalani and others resident on Punchbowl.

J. M. Poepoe read a resolution by the executive committee of the Home Rulers, asking that Congress pass laws permitting cities and counties to have control of public lands and utilities now in the use of the Territory. The resolution also calls upon the Senators to assist Wilcox in passing such a law at the next session of Congress.

Charles Notley appeared for a number of Hawaiians to present a petition from residents of the Kalihi camp. The petition sets forth that the signers are living at the camp as tenants of the government and they ask that the Territory exchange public lands for the site of the camp, which shall then be given them as homesteads.

F. W. Beckley appeared for people at Waianae, who complained that when a tract of land was applied for by the natives there the whole piece was put up and the plantation got it, as the natives could not take so much land at once.

George Markham complained that Governor Dole was not in harmony with the people, because he did not assist the Legislature by suggestion but instead arrogantly held aloof. He said that he was in touch with all the citizens and that they felt that the appointment of the Governor was a mistake, as the Hawaiians could not work with him. He said that the people wanted first city and county government. He said the Hawaiians had stood seven years aloof from the government and could stand apart from American parties. He told Senator Foster that he was opposed to annexation as were the majority.

As to the leper settlement, he said it was conducted by the Board of Health and he recited the Mikala case as a sample of their treatment. He said no effort was made to relieve the lepers but they were there to make money for the board, and that men were being sent there to diminish the electorate, so that after a while the white people would be in the majority and could rule the Hawaiians as they wished. He said he was in favor of Oriental field labor if restricted entirely to the cane fields and that such action would aid the country.

Attorney General Dole appeared for a moment to state that all Board of Health supplies were purchased on bids. W. O. Smith said the statement of Wilcox that the Board of Health's store was run at a profit was an error. Dole continued that goods were sold at a 5 per cent advance simply to cover expenses.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 25, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Asked.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	10		40
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		40
SUGAR				
Ewa	4,000,000	20	19½	20
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	225	250
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		30
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	19	
Honomu	750,000	100		115
Honokaa	2,000,000	20		20
Haiku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	800,000	40		21½
Kihei Plan. Co., L'd.	2,500,000	50		10
Kipahulu	180,000	100		70
Koloa	300,000	100		140
McBryde Sug. Co. L'd.	8,500,000	20	2⅝	
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,600,000	100	62	
Onomea	1,000,000	20		
Pakala	500,000	20		7
Olaa Sugar Co. As.	812,000	20	3½	
Olaa Paid Up	2,500,000	5	7½	
Olowalu	150,000	100		125
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Paia	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waialua Ag'l. Co.	4,500,000	100	37½	
Wailuku	700,000	100		250
Waimanalo	252,000	100		
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co	500,000	100		100
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		97½
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw'n Electric Co.	250,000	100	82½	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	50		65
Mutual Tel. Co	200,000	10		10½
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100	85	
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c.				
Ewa Pl'n 6 p. c.			101	
O. R. & L. Co.			104	
Oahu Pl'n 6 p. c.				
Olaa Pl'n 6. p. c.				
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.				100½
Kahuku 6 p. c.				

SALES.

1000 Waialua bonds, $100.25.

LOCAL BREVITIES

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Mr. J. C. Jenkins announces the engagement of his daughter Eva to Mr. J. J. Belser.

Mrs. G. H. Berrey leaves today in the Alameda en route to her former home in the States to remain a year.

The Governor has appointed D. L. Kalawai as a member of the Kauai Registration Board, vice John Gandall, resigned.

Commissioner Wray Taylor sent twenty-two bags of seed potatoes to the Kula and Makawao districts on Maui yesterday.

Five thousand sisal plants from the Ewa plantation will be sent to Molokai by Wray Taylor for experiments upon suitable land on that island.

D. L. Van Dine, of the United States Agricultural Department, left yesterday on the Claudine for Waimea, Hawaii, to look into the cut worm's ravages on the Long farm.

The Home Rule Executive Committee decided against fusion with the Democrats by a vote of 27 to 16. The Home Rule convention for the nominations on Oahu will be held this morning at Waverley Hall.

Commissioner Taylor has received a request from the government of Fiji for 20,000 banana plants of the China variety. Banana growers will be paid a liberal price by the Fiji government for the plants.

Oranges brought here on the last steamer from San Francisco were found to be infected with the purple scale. As the scale has already appeared on Hawaiian oranges the Japanese who were selling the fruit were not molested.

Catarrh

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop—to do this purify the blood.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM SHERMAN, 1030 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh radically and permanently—removes its cause and overcomes all its effects.

Accept no substitute.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

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Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	101,650,000
Total reichsmarks	107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks	8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies	35,900,000
Total reichsmarks	43,830,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

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Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

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Elgins stand for what is right in timekeeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

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Fortuna General Insurance Co.
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received. It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds when the same may be had in a few day's from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii
LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL $600,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

Chas M. Cooke President
P. C. Jones Vice President
C. H. Cooke Cashier
F. C. Atherton Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicits the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange, Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

SISAL OUTPUT IN A MONTH

Twenty-Two Tons of Machinery Are Here.

Twenty tons of machinery for the sisal plantation at Sisal, Oahu, started down the railroad yesterday and within thirty days the first crop of sisal will be taken off the company's 500-acre plantation. The machinery arrived this week from the coast and only yesterday was loaded into cars of the Oahu Railway for shipment. The machinery consists of a decorticator and baling press and the same will be set up at once in buildings already erected. The mill has been up for sometime.

Manager Turner of the plantation was in town yesterday and states that the plant has a capacity of one ton per day and the probabilities are that the company will run it for at least six continuous months, working six days a week. In this time about 124 tons would be prepared for market, or about 288,000 pounds. The present price for sisal, f. o. b. San Francisco wharves, is 10½ cents per pound. No effort will be made to work overtime, but a steady output will be maintained. The cutting of the sisal plants does not touch the roots and the centers are unfolding steadily after each cutting.

Manager Turner states that there is a good demand for sisal and even overtures have been received from as distant a point as London for advices concerning the Hawaiian output.

The process if shredding the sisal plants is simple. They are put into the decorticator which shreds them. After drying the product is put into the press and baled, all taking place the same day.

HAY APPEALS TO THE POWERS

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—With the double purpose of protecting the long-suffering Jews of the Balkan States and of averting the ever-present peril of the immigration into the United States of a horde of paupers, Secretary Hay has adopted the unusual course of appealing to the powers of Europe to force one of their children to observe the obligations of humanity in case of the Jews. The appeal takes the form of a state paper, remarkable in several respects, which has been dispatched in identical form to every Embassador and Minister of the United States residing in one of the countries which were parties to the famous treaty, at Berlin, of 1878, namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Italy, Austria and Turkey, marking the termination of the Turko-Russian war and the creation by the direct act of the powers of the independent Balkan States.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Hay's note to the powers which were signatories of the Berlin treaty of 1878 on the subject of the treatment of the Jews in Roumania, which was received in London about a fortnight ago, was welcomed in British official circles. The tone of the formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the note here indicates British approval of American initiative in this matter and confirms the idea that Great Britain welcomes the continued intervention of the affairs in which Europe is more directly concerned, in the belief that such intervention tends to indirectly strengthen the hands of the British government. Apart from this the question of exclusion of pauper aliens from Great Britain is growing more acute and anti-immigration laws are demanded in many influential quarters. So the government is in sympathy with Mr. Hay's protest in the hope that the wholesale export of undesirable immigrants from Eastern Europe may be checked.

The newspapers here continue to comment on the United States' note. The St. James Gazette, in a semi-humorous reference to it, says:

"The European governments to whom it was addressed must have been disagreeably surprised, for the note furnished fresh evidence of the growing disposition of the United States to take a seat in the orchestra of the European concert, which some other performers view with uneasiness."

After declaring that it is difficult to understand what President Roosevelt hopes to gain by the appeal to the signatories of the Berlin treaty, the St. James Gazette concludes that the chief American motive is humanity and says:

"This indicates a spirit of knight-errantry which, however creditable to a great civilized power, is likely to give the Americans plenty of occupation without increasing their popularity with the governments of the old world."

Mr. Hay's contrast of the enlightened system of America and the intolerant tyranny of th surveiving principalities of Europe is referred to by the St. James Gazette as "not devoid of self-complacency," and as intended for the edification of mankind. The paper refers to Mr. Hay as an "American Hamlet" who says:

"Look on this picture and then on that and say whether old Mother Europe should not be ashamed of herself."

The St. James Gazette suggests that South Africa would welcome the Roumanian Jews, "for whom the American government is so solicitous and yet so unwilling to welcome."

England Waking Up.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—In order to equip itself for a stern grapple with the United States for the markets of the world, the British steel and iron industry is undergoing reorganization on American lines, which practically constitutes a revolution in the country's entire manufacturing system.

POLICE ON THE CHINA SEARCH FOR FUGITIVE WRIGHT.

Thinking that perhaps Treasurer Wright did not make his escape on the Alameda and might make an effort to leave on the China today the police kept a thorough watch over that vessel last night. Detectives searched every hole and corner of the Pacific Mail liner during the early evening.

The China had a gang of men at work on her all night taking 500 tons of coal into her bunkers and as this went in the police kept a look out for any person who might try to smuggle himself aboard during the confusion occasioned by the work. It would have been a very hard matter for anyone to get on the vessel surreptiously. At the entrance to the wharf a Customs' inspector was stationed. There was another at the foot of the gang plank, and still another at the top of the gang plank. In addition to this the watchman of the steamer and a quartermaster were on deck. With the representatives of the police force there also there was but a very small chance for anyone to gain the deck without being seen and thoroughly inspected.

The China sails at noon today for the Orient. Taking in five hundred tons of coal here was an unusual proceeding but it was made necessary through a part of her bunkers being filled with cargo in San Francisco. There is also another reason and that is that coal can be obtained cheaper here under present conditions in the market than it can be secured on the Coast.

EXPLORER PEARY MISSED THE POLE

SYDNEY (Cape Breton), September 18.—Robert E. Peary, the Arctic explorer, is home from the north after an absence of four years, his ship, the Windward, arriving here this morning from Cape Sabine, with all well on board. Peary did not succeed in reaching the North Pole, which has been for years the goal of his ambition, but he did make the farthest north that has been reached through the Greenland route, his feat only being surpassed by Dr. Nansen and the Italian Duke of Abruzzi. The latter still holds the record.

Peary's most northerly point was 84 deg. 17 min. of latitude, which is in the Polar sea, northwest of Cape Hecla, a point on Grinnell Land. Peary reached this latitude after an arduous and perilous sledge journey, during the latter portion of which he was accompanied only by Matt Hensen, a negro companion, and two Esquimaux.

THE FRAM RETURNS.

HAUGESUND, Norway, Sept. 19.—The Arctic steamer Fram, homeward bound, with the Sverdrup expedition on board, passed Utsre today and took a pilot on board.

Captain Otto Sverdrup, who was in command of the Fram during Dr. Nansen's expedition to the North Pole in 1895, sailed from Christiana, Norway, for the Arctic regions, June 24, 1898. Previous to his sailing Lieutenant Peary complained of Captain Sverdrup's expedition and the Captain explained in a letter that he did not aim to reach the Pole, but only intended to explore Greenland and to make a study of the ice in that region and by means of sledging journeys to explore the unknown regions of North Greenland.

AN EXPERT'S VIEW.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Dr. Frederick A. Cook of Brooklyn, who was with Lieutenant Peary on one of his Arctic trips and with the Belgica expedition to the South Pole as chief surgeon, expresses the opinion that Peary's latest endeavor was by no means a failure and that the axplorer has added "material to the annals of science which will be found invaluable, in fact more valuable than the actual discovery of the Pole itself."

"All this talk about the terrible dangers to be met before reaching the pole is sheer rot," continued Dr. Cook. "A man, all things taken into account, is just as safe on the Arctic ice fields as he is in New York. There are no fever germs there, no contagious diseases, no miasmatic swamps, no sewer gas, no decaying vegetables, no rotting rags. Everything is on ice. There is no danger in traversing the ice fields, nor from the cold, which is not so severe as the cut of the saline blasts on the Atlantic sea coasts."

It is the food question, he added, that was the "cul de sac" that closes up the way to the pole. When this problem is solved reaching the pole will, in his opinion, be quite a simple undertaking.

Throne in Danger.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A cable to the Sun from Berlin says: A dispatch from Shanghai to the Frankfort Gazette says it is declared in Mandarin circles that another plot to depose the Emperor is brewing. The instigator is Yung Lu, First Grand Secretary, who intends to place on the throne a Prince who is betrothed to his niece.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. —W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

GOVERNOR DOLE SUSPENDS AUDITOR AUSTIN AND FILES LIST OF CHARGES

Austin Refuses to Resign and Threatens "Violence" and "Unhappy Consequences" If Pressed.

He Declares That the Executive Has No Power to Summarily Remove Him---Henry C. Meyers Named for Austin's Place.

HERBERT C. AUSTIN, Auditor for the Territory, was suspended by Governor Dole yesterday, following a refusal to accede to the executive's request for his resignation. Deputy Auditor H. C. Meyers was appointed to take charge of the office, but has been prevented from doing so, by the further refusal of Mr. Austin to accede to the action of the Governor. An attempt to remove Mr. Austin was made by High Sheriff Brown yesterday but was unsuccessful, the Auditor resisting and telling Mr. Brown that he would yield only to superior force.

Governor Dole requested the resignation of Mr. Austin as auditor some days ago as a result of matters brought to light in the investigation of the B. H. Wright shortage in the Public Works Department. The request was not complied with and to the intimation that in this event the Governor would suspend him, Mr. Austin sent a demand for charges and specifications to the Governor.

Following the receipt of this letter Gov. Dole again requested the auditor to resign, instructing the Attorney General to draw up the charges as requested. This formal document was handed to the auditor and he was given until two o'clock yesterday afternoon to further consider the matter.

The correspondence which passed between the two officials was as follows:

AUDITOR AUSTIN TO THE GOVERNOR.

Auditing Department, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, September, 1902.

Hon. Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Sir: Referring to some recent conversations between us, wherein you requested my resignation as Auditor of this Territory, and intimated your determination to suspend me from said office, in the event that I should refuse or neglect to resign; and in view of that intimation, and of any possible attempt on your part to put into execution the intention therein expressed, I have to submit as follows:

The measure of your authority in the matter of suspension is Section 8 of the Audit Act, (Act 39, Session Laws of 1898,) and, until those requisites have been complied with, you have no right to suspend, or to attempt to suspend me from my said office.

The provisions of that section clearly show, as a pre-requisite to the exercise of your power of suspension, that I must have offended, in some one or more of the particulars therein set forth as a ground of suspension. It is obvious that no such fault can be presumed against me; it must be regularly and formally found to exist, and such finding can be arrived at only as the result of:

(A) A formal confession on my part, which has not been made.

(B) Charges and specifications, setting forth such facts as constitute one or other of the causes of suspension therein set forth.

(C) An opportunity for me to be heard in defence of such charges and in reply to such specifications,—both as to their legal effect, if true, and as to the immateriality of any thereof,—in other words, an opportunity to either demur, or plead, or both.

(D) A fair and impartial trial of either, or both, the law and the facts which may be involved in such specifications.

(E) Following such fair and impartial trial, a formal finding, upon the evidence adduced, of such facts as, in point of law, constitute such offence or offences as is or are contemplated by said Section 8.

When either the condition mentioned in paragraph "(A)" as above, shall occur; or, in the alternative, when all the conditions mentioned in paragraphs "(B)" to "(E)", inclusive, shall concur, then, and not until then, will your authority to suspend me be complete; and any attempt to so suspend me before then, will be premature on your part, illegal, and will be met with all the resistance I can oppose to it.

I deem it my duty to thus advise you of my views upon this matter, arrived at as the result of much consideration, and supported by the advice of counsel, in order that you may possibly be deterred from an act which, if attempted, might lead to violence, and other unhappy consequences.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) H. C. AUSTIN.
Auditor, Territory of Hawaii.

GOVERNOR DOLE'S REPLY.

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, Sept. 25, 1902.

Mr. Herbert C. Austin, Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Whereas, I, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of said Territory, have requested your resignation as Auditor;

And, whereas, you have asked me for a written statement of my reasons for requesting your resignation, and for written charges or specifications of official misconduct;

Now, therefore, I, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of said Territory, hereby present the following reasons for requesting said resignation, and the following charges or specifications upon which said request is founded:

I. That in the latter part of August, 1902, you applied to and requested C. F. Chillingworth, Deputy High Sheriff of said Territory, to loan you for your personal use the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars of the public funds collected as fines and costs by the said Chillingworth in his official capacity aforesaid.

II. That on or about the second day of September, 1902, you applied to and requested the said Chillingworth to loan you for your personal use the sum of two hundred dollars from public funds collected as fines and costs by said Chillingworth in his official capacity aforesaid.

III. That on or about the 6th day of July, 1902, you passed a check for upwards of seventeen hundred dollars, drawn by yourself in favor of Henry C. Hapai, Registrar of Public Accounts of the Territory of Hawaii, said check being drawn on the First Bank of Hilo, you having no funds, and knowing that you had no funds, in said bank to pay said check or any part thereof; and the same being drawn and issued by you to obtain money thereon for your own personal use in your individual capacity.

IV. That on or about the 6th day of July, 1902, you procured from one William Vannatta, a public accountant residing in Hilo, the sum of two hundred and fifty-five dollars, giving therefor your check upon a bank in the city of Honolulu, well knowing at the time that you had no funds in said bank to cover the payment of same; and that the said William Vannatta, as Public Accountant, did return to the Treasurer of the Territory said check for two hundred and fifty-five dollars as a part of the government funds, and upon the presentation of said check for payment it was dishonored.

V. That while holding office as Auditor of said Territory you have procured money from B. H. Wright, Chief Clerk of the Department of Public Works, knowing that said Wright had no means of his own and no money to lend except public money in his official custody, you borrowing at one time from the said Wright as aforesaid the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, for your own personal use, knowing that the same was taken from public funds.

VI. That you have from time to time given checks to creditors in payment of your personal debts, knowing that you did not have funds on deposit to honor said checks, and that said checks when presented would be dishonored, and were dishonored.

VII. That you have, to a great extent, neglected to audit the accounts of Territorial officials throughout the Territory, as by law you were required to do; and by reason and in consequence of your transactions and conduct aforesaid you have so compromised yourself as to incapacitate you for the faithful and efficient auditing of public accounts; and by reason and in consequence of your neglect aforesaid to properly audit public accounts, and of your non-feasance in office aforesaid, a grave defalcation has occurred in the Department of Public Works, and the confidence of the Territorial administration in the correctness of public accounts throughout the Territory has been impaired.

For the foregoing reasons and in the interest of an honest administration of public affairs in this Territory, I, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of said Territory, hereby suspend you from the office of Auditor of said Territory, pending such answer and defense as you may see fit to make to the foregoing statements, charges and specifications, and such further investigations as may be made relative thereto. You are hereby ordered to turn over all books, accounts and other records of the office of Auditor of said Territory to Mr. Henry C. Meyers, Deputy Auditor of said Territory.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

HIGH SHERIFF SERVES NOTICE.

Following Mr. Austin's refusal to resign the Attorney General at the direction of the Governor called in High Sheriff Brown who was requested to serve the notice of suspension upon the auditor. This he did by giving the latter to Mr. Austin and the following letter to Deputy Auditor H. C. Meyers requesting him to take charge of the office:

Executive Chamber, Territory of Hawaii.
Honolulu, Sept. 25, 1902.

Mr. Henry C. Meyers, Deputy Auditor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: Mr. Herbert C. Austin, Auditor of said Territory, having this day been suspended from said office by me, pending such answer and defense as he may see fit to make to certain statements, charges and specifications of official misconduct made by me against him, and such further investigation as may be had relative thereto, I, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of said Territory, hereby direct you to take charge and control of the books, papers, accounts, records, and all matters and things pertaining to said office and to conduct the said office until further notice.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE.
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Austin signified his intention of remaining and told the sheriff that he would get out only by the use of violence. The High Sheriff withdrew and informed the Attorney General of this action, and was instructed to go to the Governor for further orders, as it is solely within the province of the executive to suspend the auditor. As Governor Dole had already left the office and it was then past office hours, no further action was taken, and the matter is now at a stand still, though the effort to enforce the order may be repeated today.

THE GOVERNOR SPEAKS BRIEFLY.

Governor Dole said last evening: "I served Mr. Austin with notice of suspension today and gave it to the High Sheriff to serve with the request that he put the deputy auditor in charge. Mr. Austin refused to accept the suspension and told the High Sheriff that he would have to use violence. Mr. Brown then went to the Attorney General for instructions and he was requested to see me, but as I had left the office, he was unable to do so. There the matter ended today. The charges against Mr. Austin are contained in the letter sent to him today."

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

"Some days ago Governor Dole requested Auditor Austin's resignation to which the auditor sent a reply asking for charges and specifications, and the reason for the request. At the request of Governor Dole I drew the charges in the form of the letter which you have. Yesterday Governor Dole again requested Mr. Austin's resignation and gave him until two o'clock this afternoon to consider it. About twenty minutes after two this afternoon Mr. Austin gave a letter to Governor Dole in which among other things he refused to resign and he denied the Governor's power to remove him under section 8 of the Audit Act, or to suspend him pending a hearing, and said that he could not be removed without resort to violence. Upon receipt of this letter Governor Dole directed me to have the letter suspending Mr. Austin served on him by the High Sheriff and to have the High Sheriff install the deputy auditor in Mr. Austin's place for the time being. The sheriff served this letter between three and four o'clock this afternoon and Mr. Austin told him, as the sheriff informs me, that he could not be removed except by overwhelming force. The sheriff accordingly came to me for instructions, and I told him that the power of suspending the auditor is vested exclusively in the governor and does not pertain to my department, and that therefore it would be wise for him to take his instructions from the governor. This is the latest knowledge I have in regard to the matter."

AUDITOR AUSTIN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Austin said: "I have a good and complete defense to every charge that has been made. C. W. Ashford and A. G. M. Robertson are my attorneys and I would prefer that any statement on my behalf come from them. I do not, however, believe I should have been removed until after charges had been preferred and proved, and which was not done."

ASHFORD DENIES THE CHARGES.

Mr. Ashford whom Mr. Austin referred to furnished a copy of the letter written by the auditor to the Governor as printed above and said:

"Mr. Austin's letter explains our view of the situation, before the Governor attempted to exercise the supposed right of suspension. But in the face of that declaration of our position, the Governor has acted, and he may enforce his effort at Mr. Austin's suspension in any way he can. We contend it cannot be legally accomplished in advance of a hearing, and of findings of such facts as constitute one of the offences specified in the statute as a ground of suspension.

"As to the specifications of charges, some are material and some are true, but those that are true, are not mate-

(Continued on Page 8.)

BOYD DID NOT RETURN FROM COAST ON CHINA.

Henry Louisson, who returned in the China yesterday, brings information that James H. Boyd did not contemplate returning in the China. Efforts were made last evening to find Mr. Louisson, but he was not at the hotel nor could he be located. Frank Winter said that in conversation with Mr. Louisson, the latter said that he met Mr. Boyd on the ferry at San Francisco and the Superintendent of Public Works, in conversation, remarked that he was on a vacation for the benefit of his health and that of Mrs. Boyd. He said also that he had heard that Haywood Wright had become involved in some little pilikia, but that the government had not indicated that he should return, and unless such a summons should come, Mr. Boyd would spend more time in California. E. S. Boyd was downtown last evening, looking for a letter from his brother, but he received nothing, and hearing the story recounted by Mr. Winter, expressed some surprise and disappointment that his brother had not come home at once.

MADE MINT OF MONEY

An Extensive Plant for Counterfeiting Cash.

From the discoveries made yesterday it seems very probable that the counterfeit coin unearthed on Wednesday was manufactured at a very extensive plant. Only American coins were so made, but a large number of dies were evidently required, because of the great variety of coins, as many as forty different kinds having been found, each bearing a different date.

The half dollars were of the following dates: 1858, 1870, 1862, 1867, 1868, 1865, 1861, 1860, 1856, 1863, 1871, 1864, 1875, 1855, 1859, 1873, 1854, 1844, 1876, 1857, 1866, 1869, 1872, 1874 and 1877.

The quarters were of the following dates: 1865, 1859, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1878, 1858, 1856, 1873, 1844, 1877, 1874, 1861, 1900, 1857, 1892, 1888.

The counterfeit coins now in circulation can easily be detected by the most inexperienced eye. The milling is poor, the impression is bad, and the silver compound from which the money was manufactured has the appearance of tin, though the coin seems to have the proper ring. The lettering is blurred somewhat, and the figures are imperfect. The mint stamp is "San Francisco" and "New Orleans."

Evidences of the general circulation of the spurious coin came thick and fast yesterday. Bogus half dollars and quarters were offered in a number of places, and in numerous instances by Chinese. A Rapid Transit street car conductor refused a half dollar which he believed was counterfeit, and the man has been called to identify the passengers who tendered the bogus coin.

The trial of the two prisoners, Hu Young and Lai Wing, was set by Commissioner Gill for Monday, and the bond for each was fixed at $5,000. Four prominent Chinese merchants signed the bond, but the form was not satisfactory to United States Attorney Breckons and the men are still held in jail. C. W. Ashford and T. I. Dillon are counsel for the two prisoners.

MURDERER FIGHTS HIS EXECUTIONERS

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—Peter Herlia was hanged in the County Jail at Hackensack, N. J., for the murder of Barley Kanter, a butcher. Before his execution was accomplished Herlia made a desperate fight.

When two deputy sheriffs approached him to strap his arms he suddenly tore off two brass brackets on the side of his cell and getting into the corridor, leaped over a partition. He then tore off a piece of lead pipe and crouching in a corner shouted that he would brain anyone that came near him. By this time the jail was in an uproar. The sheriff and his deputies were at first puzzled as to how to deal with the murderer and disarm him. It was finally decided to turn a hose on him. This was done and as Herlia put up his hands to ward off the water from striking him in the face a deputy sheriff leaped over and grabbed the hand of the murderer in which was the lead pipe. Other deputies quickly rushed in. Herlia was finally overpowered and securely strapped. He was then placed in a chair and carried to the gallows. His clothing was dripping wet. He was lifted from the chair and the noose quickly adjusted about his neck. The sheriff asked him if he had anything to say and he replied in a weak voice: "Good bye, all. Excuse me."

The drop was then sprung and Herlia died of strangulation. The condemned man during the night asked frequently for whisky and when refused he smashed a chair in his cell and two priests who were with him had difficulty in quieting him.

Herlia shot Kanter on March 4th last because the latter would not sell him five cents worth of dog meat.

King in Good Health.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—With the arrival of King Edward and Queen Alexandra at Balmoral, his majesty's convalescence is officially declared complete. The fact that the King has already indulged in deer stalking and is now busy with grouse driving, coupled with the departure of the Queen for Copenhagen next week, indicates the confidence of those in attendance upon him that his health is fully restored. Indeed, the King is enjoying better health than for years. The yachting tour of their majesties around the English and Scotch coasts was a lazy, drifting cruise, stopping at many isles hitherto unvisited by them. Their reception everywhere demonstrated their personal popularity.

The President's Western Trip.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Sept. 19.—President Roosevelt left for New York aboard the Sylph at 9:30 this morning. He will not return to Sagamore Hill until October 9th. Mrs. Roosevelt, the Misses Alice and Ethel Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou accompanied him. The ladies of the party will return to Oyster Bay this afternoon. The persons who are to accompany the President on his Western trip will join him at Jersey City.

Trans-Atlantic Wireless.

TURIN, Sept. 19.—At a conference here today with Signor Galimberti, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, William Marconi submitted plans for the erection of a wireless telegraph station to cost $140,000 for establishing connection from Italy with the British and American stations. The scheme will be submitted to Parliament. King Victor Emanuel has bestowed the Cross of the Order of the Crown on Marconi.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co
(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds £3,975,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD
AGENTS

IMPERIAL LIME
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED Co
AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSESSment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable June 20, 1902.

The twenty-second assessment of 20% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable August 21, 1902.

The twenty-third assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable October 21, 1902.

The twenty-fourth and final assessment of 10% or two dollars ($2.00) per share has been called to be due and payable December 20, 1902.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten days after the same are due at the rate of one per cent (1%) per month from the date upon which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of The B. F. Dillingham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.

(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.

May 12, 1902. 2383

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles at 9d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.
HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR
The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

ALL SPEAK FOR LILIUOKALANI

(Continued from Page 2.)

the necessary labor to do the decorticating and preparing thereof.

SHIPPING.

A fact worth mentioning is that all of the exports from Hawaii to the United States are now carried by American vessels, and this can be said of no other country that trades with the Mainland.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, the tonnage and number of vessels entering Hawaiian ports in the "Coastwise" trade—that is, the trade with the Mainland—was 917,089 tons, represented by 593 American vessels.

Foreign vessels entering the ports were 210, of a tonnage of 299,049. It will thus be seen that the total shipping entered at all the ports of the islands for the year was 803 vessels of 1,216,138 tons, which indicates, as well as anything else can, the extent and value of the trade of this little mid-Pacific group.

NEW BUILDINGS.

We ask your consideration of the great need of this Territory for Federal Buildings. There should be new postoffices in Honolulu and Hilo. In both places business has far outgrown the accommodations. The quarters now used by the Federal Courts in their various departments are totally inadequate. Persons held for offences against United States laws, or as witnesses, have to be placed in the already overcrowded Territorial prisons. No such place as a general house of detention exists. The business of the United States Courts is already large and must inevitably increase in the immediate future.

HEALTH MATTERS.

The necessity for establishing and maintaining at the port of Honolulu a most modern and effective disinfecting plant for use on steam and sailing vessels, and also of a thoroughly equipped quarantine station, is, no doubt, manifest to you.

As diseases, when epidemic, gradually extend to other countries along established lines of travel, this port should be prepared to care for any infected vessel which might arrive; taking therefrom and caring for any sick persons without endangering this community, and cleansing the vessel before allowing it to proceed on its course to mainland ports.

As the greater part of the vessels from the Orient now stop at this port on their way to San Francisco and other Coast ports this place becomes a "buffer," as it were, between the East and the West, and efficient quarantine work here becomes a matter of great importance to the Pacific Coast as well as to this community.

Officers of the Marine Hospital Service, we presume, have made this matter plain to you and indicated what the especial needs of this department are.

It is a pleasure to state that the Marine Hospital Service and the Territorial Board of Health have worked together, thus far, in complete harmony in health matters.

LAND LAWS.

In the opinion of this Chamber it is deemed that any radical change of the land laws as now existing in this Territory would be subversive of its best interests.

FUNDS FOR NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

We respectfully call your attention to the fact of the increase in the revenue of the United States through our Customs receipts, and respectfully request that liberal appropriations be made by Congress for the various improvements that have been suggested as commensurate with the amounts collected.

Respectfully submitted,
THE HONOLULU CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Signed by its Vice President:
CHAS. M. COOKE.
By its Secretary:
JAS. GORDON SPENCER.

The foregoing statement was approved at a special meeting of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce held on Sept. 22d, 1902.

JAS. GORDON SPENCER,
Secretary.

To
HON. JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Chairman,
HON. J. A. BURTON,
HON. A. G. FOSTER.

When Mr. Cooke had completed his statement he was questioned by Senator Burton as to his judgment on the propriety of the Territory maintaining control of lands. Mr. Cooke insisting that he believed that the lands should be so held. As a general policy he favored the government disposing of the agricultural lands but wanted the mountain lands held by the Territory so that they might be leased for the protection of water rights. Senator Burton insisted that he have an answer to his question as to the propriety of the government going out of the land business and Mr. Cooke said he would be glad to see it so yet for the public good the Chamber recommended the continuance of the present system. Senator Burton asked if the control of the lands was not desired here simply for the political value, but Mr. Cooke said he never viewed it that way. Senator Burton tried to press questions as to the cost of administration of the lands and as to the propriety of the government being in business. Mr. Cooke said he could not tell the cost of handling lands and that he thought business conducted by good Republican politicians was as well done as if handled by business men. Mr. Cooke said that he could not see that there was any thing to be gained by a change as the local officials were thus kept in touch with conditions, which would be impossible at great distances.

BAR ASSOCIATION PLEA.

Daniel H. Case, secretary of the Bar Association, said that he believed three judges were necessary in the First Circuit Court, as the calendar was so crowded that cases filed now might have to wait for months or years. He said that even with two judges sitting there would be still business to keep three judges busy. Senator Burton asked for the population of Oahu and if two judges could not do all the business for any population of 50,000. Mr. Case thought three judges necessary and the two Kansans indulged in a cross firing over Kansas counties. Senator Burton wanted to know if the bill for the third judge was not sent through simply to provide a place for a certain man. Mr. Case declared this was news to him, and he was not further queried. The memorial of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association was read, as follows:

MEMORIAL OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS IN THE MATTER OF JUDGES OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT COURT OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

To The Honorable Sub-Committee of Senate Committee on Puerto Rico and Pacific Islands:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association held on the 18th day of September, A. D. 1902, the undersigned was instructed to submit the following statement with regard to the matter of Circuit Judges for the First Circuit Court of this Territory:

At a meeting of the Bar Association, held on the 19th day of January, 1901, a resolution was adopted in words as follows: "It is the sense of this Association that there is needed an additional Judge for the First Judicial Circuit."

Subsequently the Legislature, by Act 19 of the Laws of 1901, approved on the 30th day of April, 1901, provided for the appointment of three judges of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit to be styled respectively, First, Second and Third Judge; and

On May 11th, 1901, at a meeting of the Bar Association the following resolution was offered and adopted:

"Resolved that the attention of the President of the United States be called, by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands to Act 19 of the Session Laws of 1901, providing for the appointing of three judges of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit in place of two as heretofore:

"Resolved that the increase in the number of Judges for the First Circuit thus provided for by the Legislature has been rendered necessary by the great increase of legal work in the Circuit Court, and that said increase was provided for in response to the unanimous request of the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands.

"Resolved that the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to nominate and appoint a third Judge of the Circuit Court of the Hawaiian Islands in accordance with said Act of the Legislature."

That, in the opinion of the Executive Committee of the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands, the same need exists now for a third Judge of the First Circuit as existed at the time when the foregoing action was taken.

DANIEL H. CASE,
Secretary.

Dated at Honolulu, September 18, 1902.

Senator Burton then brought up the question of the constitutionality of the third judge law and Mr. Case said it might be that the legislature exceeded its authority. He denied that the Bar might consider the act unconstitutional and could not see that there was a delicate ethical question as to the propriety of advising the President that there was a doubt as to the constitutionality of the law.

W. O. Smith urged that the law was constitutional and said that the construction of the law, that only one judge may sit, was a forced one and that influence would be brought to secure an amendment.

As to the filling of vacancies in the Supreme Court Mr. Smith said the law provided that the court could call in Circuit judges and failing to secure a judge an attorney could be called in. He maintained that it was necessary to have a full bench and that the filling of the bench from the bar was a wise provision in that it prevented miscarriage of justice. Senator Burton raised the point as to the right accorded to the legislature by the Congress to enlarge the statute, clothing a Territorial legislature with power to create an office which the President must fill and the Senate must confirm, and when Mr. Smith said he considered the law constitutional there arose a discussion which became acrimonious, ending with Senator Burton contradicting Mr. Smith's statement that a Congressional committee had cognizance of the statute and intended to permit the practice, and rather contemptuously saying that the record would have to be produced before he could believe any such statement.

Humphreys butted in after Mr. Smith had declared that the calendars were congested, and said that two judges could not do the work, declaring:

"Two judges can do all the work and loaf half the time."

"Why haven't they done it, then?" asked Mr. Smith.

J. W. Girvin made a statement for the rice planters, showing that there are above 11,000 acres of rice plantations which produce over 53,000,000 pounds of rice, selling for more than $2,282,000. The men engaged in the industry he put down at close to 6000 and said that the investment could not well be stated.

The grievances were the low tariff on rice under American rule and the lack of labor. It was stated that rice laborers now received twice what they did in 1893. The fact that there is a steady decrease in labor it was said pointed to the extinction of the industry. The memorial took up the question of Chinese entering the Territory, showing that laws now in existence prevented Chinese here from entering the mainland. The claim was that the duty should be two cents on uncleaned and 2½ cents on polished rice. Increased labor was asked as well.

L. Ahlo was then sworn. He said he was a rice planter and had been here forty years. He said he leased lands from the government and private owners. At first the land brought from $2.50 to $3.00 an acre and now $25 to $50 an acre. The cost of production he said was four cents and the price received was not more than 4 or 4½ cents. Labor he said was receiving $25 a month with board and house or $1 a day. He said the laborers were very independent.

Wong Leong, another rice planter, said the cost of producing rice was about 4 cents. Labor was scarce and independent. He said he paid for lands $25 to $50 an acre. He said there should be a duty of 2½ cents and more labor. Wong Leong said he was an American citizen and believed in the Republican doctrine.

Harry A. Juen, liquor dealer, said he had resided here fifteen years. He submitted a memorial and supporting it said he acted for a number of claimants. He said the arrests were made by officers of the Republic on grounds not yet known. There was an insurrection, he said, and it was the hope of the memorialists that Congress take up the matter. The Senators said that there was a question as to the political acts of the time which must not be opened at this time, and they advised that he consult an attorney. The memorial is as follows:

Honolulu, September 22nd, 1902.

To the Honorable John H. Mitchell,
Chairman Sub-Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: The undersigned, an American citizen, born at Stamford, Conn., begs leave to present to your Honorable Commission the following:

In the year 1895 myself and a number of American citizens were illegally arrested and thrown into prison at Honolulu. After being confined for many days varying from twenty to sixty a number of us were forced, under duress, to leave the country we had for sometime called our home. All of us have damage claims filed at Washington, D. C., where they have laid ever since.

Besides myself the following claimants have requested me to bring this matter before your Honorable Commission for the purpose of having this matter taken up and settled, viz: Capt. John Ross, John Mitchell, P. M. Rooney, Arthur White, Harry von Werthern, N. Peterson, James Durell and Charles Molteno.

While I understand that matters of this nature are not settled in a day, it is hard for any of us to realize that seven years have passed without any sign of a settlement having been made.

The claims were filed at Washington, D. C., at that time (1895) against the Republic of Hawaii, but since then the Islands of Hawaii have been annexed to the United States of America, and I believe all just claims against the Republic of Hawaii will be paid by the country that assumed these liabilities.

The imprisonment and subsequent exile from this land worked a terrible hardship upon us, and most of us, by reason of the same, were entirely broken up in home, health and business.

As the statement of each claimant on file in the Foreign Office at Washington speak for themselves, I will not here attempt to describe the abuse and ill-treatment we were all subjected to while in durance vile.

Since imprisonment and exile many of the claimants have become scattered,—some have become despondent,—some have lost hope,—nevertheless we hope and pray that the American Government will take up this matter and give it a speedy settlement.

The writer therefore prays that your Honorable Commission will bring this matter to the attention of the proper authorities and use its influence to secure for us a settlement.

I beg to remain, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

H. A. JUEN.

John E. Bush said he wanted to corroborate the statement that an exception in behalf of Hawaii in the matter of labor was necessary. He said the Hawaiian people would welcome such a change of law as it would mean prosperity to the Territory.

Just before the close of the session the Commission permitted John A. Cummins to file a memorial, which was not read owing to lack of time, which sets aside all of its former rules as to the admissibility of evidence as to the events of 1893. In it Mr. Cummins goes over the ground so well known, declaring that the troops alone made the overthrow possible, that the Provisional Government was impossible and that the Republic was not such except in name, tells of the rebellion of 1895 and having worked himself into a passion winds up with a paragraph which says in part:

"The action of the Congress of the United States annexing these islands is not and never will be approved by the Hawaiian people in general. Our people have submitted, and will continue to submit to the authority of the United States, but only upon the ground of necessity, knowing that they are unable to change the course of affairs, or to break or cut the bond which has been fastened upon them without their consent. You have made us American citizens against our will; we now propose to make the best of the situation, and pray for fair treatment from Congress."

The first session of the committee today will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning at the Hawaiian hotel. There is no program and the meeting will be open to anyone with a complaint.

Thursday morning Delegate Wilcox will be heard.

Fire Award Decision.

Judge Gear yesterday rendered a decision granting the application for a writ of mandamus and compelling the Fire Commissioners to amend the certificates of certain fire claimants. The parties bringing the suit were the London, Liverpool & Globe Insurance Co. and Sing Chan Co., but the decision involves many similar cases, and if sustained by the Supreme Court will add about $150,000 to the total of fire awards.

All the claims of the insurance companies amounting to about $75,000 were disallowed by the Fire Court and also charged against the claimants, making double that amount to be taxed against the Territory.

YOU MUST REGISTER IF YOU EXPECT TO VOTE. A FORMER REGISTRY DOES NOT COUNT.

NEW ERA IN ROAD WORK

Saving of One-Half By Machinery's Use.

The arrival of road machinery by the Alameda marks a new era in road building in Hawaii, and one which it is expected will reduce the expenditures in road construction of the Public Works Department by at least one-half and possibly two-thirds.

The machinery consisting of a grader and roller will be forwarded to Kauai immediately. This shipment will be followed at intervals by similar pieces of machinery which are to be sent to each of the other islands. Altogether there have been ordered a half dozen reversible graders of the most modern type, and the same number of heavy rollers, the total cost being in the neighborhood of $5,000.

At present the dirt roads on this and other islands are cared for entirely by road gangs which use nothing but the pick and shovel. Each heavy rain washes the road away and repairs are required after every heavy fall. This is done by gangs of men, who simply throw the earth into the places from which it has been washed away making the road as near as possible as it was before the rain storm. This process was not only crude, but expensive the first cost of the road being expended many times over during the course of a year in keeping it in repair. The earth was thrown loosely on the road and not packed so that every rain storm made a repetition of the work necessary.

The new machinery which has been ordered by the Public Works Department will greatly cheapen the cost of keeping the dirt roads in good shape as well as the original cost of the construction. It is estimated that the cost with the new and up-to-date machinery will be less than one-half the expenditures now required on the various islands. The graders are especially adapted for work upon country roads, and can be so adjusted to make whatever formation is desired. All the roads here are crowned, sloping gradually on each side, in order to allow the water to run off. After that has been done the roller is brought into play and the earth packed and hardened. Four horse power is required for the operation of the machinery, purchased by the Public Works Department, but all of it can be easily handled on the roads already established on the various islands.

The remainder of the order will it is expected be filled by the first of the year, and the various island road boards will then be able to handle any sudden emergency which may arise by reason of a bad storm.

One grader and roller will be kept on Oahu, while the remainder of the machinery will be distributed on Hawaii, Maui and Molokai.

The Empress of Japan

The present Empress of Japan, to the great national grief, is childless, the crown prince being a son by one of the secondary wives. He is a popular young fellow of twenty years of age, and the crown princess is likewise much loved. For the emperor such a personal feeling as affection is considered disrespectful (declares a correspondent of the Springfield Republican). He is set up on a pedestal and venerated. This peculiar position has proved one of the great stumbling-blocks to Christian mission work. Converts, in common with all the Japanese, consider him their model. Nor would it be permitted to a missionary to disapprove of the imperial character or suggest that a more perfect model would probably make a better Christian. The birth of the crown prince's son was thought a very good omen, for during the last two hundred years no heir has been born to a crown prince, and the baby was a remarkably large child, weighing over five pounds, which is unusually heavy for a Japanese infant. Shortly after his birth, he was removed from the palace of his parents and given a detached residence of his own in Tokio. In every sense he is a national baby, as already his own staff of trained nurses, doctors, teachers, professors and guardians has been appointed, and he is jealously guarded from his mother's influence.

Trouble in the South Seas.

SYDNEY, Aug. 29.—News was received from the islands yesterday to the effect that a disturbance had taken place on the island of Manona, in the Tokelau group to the northeast of the Samoan group. The particulars to hand are of a very meagre character, but from what can be ascertained it appears that a quarrel occurred between the native converts to the Protestant and Roman Catholic missions, and serious consequences were at one time feared. H. M. S. Torch, which happened to be at Apia at the time, was despatched to the scene with all haste to preserve order.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Cools the Blood

Hot weather takes the life out of everybody. You become languid, debilitated, nervous, depressed. You lose your appetite and you have indigestion. Your blood becomes impure, your head aches, your nerves are weak, and you are tired all the time. You want something to purify your blood and make it cool and healthy.



Mr. Giovanni D'Nesi, of Parkside, South Australia, tells you how this may be done. He sends his photograph also.

"In this warm and debilitating climate I believe nearly every one needs a good tonic. For a number of years I have relied on Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I can strongly testify to its curative power in cooling the blood in hot weather and in toning up the whole system. It is a wonderful medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Ayer's Pills are Liver Pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea, and all liver troubles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Turquoise Blue Outside
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This is made of EXTRA HEAVY MATERIAL, and COATED FOUR TIMES. These goods are a product of Austria, and will outlast any article manufactured.

Our stock is large and the assortment complete, consisting principally of saucepans, stew pans, kettles, frying pans, baking pans, coffee pots, tea pots, etc., etc.

We are sole distributing agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

See the display in one of our large windows.

H. W. Dimond & Co.
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That's what we use as a sweetener for our goods.

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WOULD IMPORT LEPERS

(Continued from Page 3.)

Judge Humphreys butted in to put into Wilcox's mouth certain words, securing his affirmation of the statement that the government was using its right of eminent domain for the purpose of assisting the Rapid Transit Company, which was made up of its supporters. He could not inquire Mr. Wilcox however to say who were the officers of the company. Humphreys also secured assent to a proposition he himself put forward, that friends of the government had secured a strip of ground here needed for street widening and traded it for valuable outside lands.

W. O. Smith contradicted Wilcox as to one statement as to a lease on Maui, showing that it was a trade for street widening here.

F. M. Hatch spoke at some length about the need of a third judge. He thought the practice of having all the judges doing probate business as better than that of the mainland and he and Senator Burton had a little colloquy which ended with Burton's query as to whether or not the only American thing here was the voting for legislature and delegate, saying that everything seemed to be constructed on monarchical lines.

When the session opened for the afternoon F. M. Hatch filed a Supreme Court decision and two reports touching upon the O. R. & L. Co.'s bonds as Judge Humphreys had cast some strictures upon those securities.

CLARK ON AGRICULTURE.

Byron O. Clark said he came from California five years ago, he being the organizer of the Wahiawa colony of thirteen families, and secured 1300 acres of land which was subdivided between the people. This land has been used largely for experimental purposes, the principal crop being pineapples. There has been much development work done and the efforts to make homes for Americans were an unqualified success.

Harry A. Juen testified that he was arrested at his home at 12 o'clock at night Jan. 8, 1895, by five or six armed men. At the time he was told the marshal wanted to see him, and no warrant was shown. Confinement in Oahu prison lasted forty-three days and there was no charge or hearing.

The government, he said, sent parties there with a proposition that if they remained they would not be tried perhaps for a year, but if they would sign a document and leave the country they could do so. Juen was advised that he would better do this and he did, going to California. The document said that he was being held for complicity in a revolution and would agree to leave and never return without leave of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Juen said he was away six months leaving his family here. His return was due to oral information from the consul that he could come back. A claim was filed at the time where it still rests.

Charles Creighton said he refused to sign the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government or the Republic. He told a story of arrest, imprisonment and exile. Minister Willis told him no charge would be made and if they did get trial would result only in conviction. Without asking for it he was given permission to return and did so.

As to three judges, Mr. Creighton recited the history of the judiciary here and said it was necessary that there should be three judges here and that it would be inadvisable that one should be assigned to probate matters. He objected to the filling of the Supreme Bench by placing attorneys on the court.

LABOR AND SUGAR.

W. O. Smith had a number of points of general information, which he read as follows:

REJOINDER TO CERTAIN STATEMENTS MADE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Japanese Immigration.—It has been stated that from August 12th, 1898, to June 14th, 1900, in round numbers 40,000 Japanese were brought into this country, and only twenty-four returned. By the annexed table "A" it will be seen that within the dates mentioned the immigration of Japanese was 28,953 males, 6,956 females and 928 children, while the emigration for the same period was 3,571 males, 739 females and 549 children.

The statement made by Mr. Humphreys that during the same period only twenty-four Japanese returned to Japan is incorrect, for as a matter of fact, 4,859 Japanese, including women and children, or 3,571 adult males, left Hawaii. These figures may be relied upon.

The statement made that 40,000 Japanese came into the country, if intended to convey the idea that that number of male laborers arrived, is considerably astray, as is also his statement concerning the number who in that time left the country. Mr. Humphreys avoided reference to the departures of Chinese during the same period, which, as may be seen from the annexed table, show an excess over arrivals of 359 adult males.

A statement showing the arrivals and departures of Japanese and Chinese from June 14th, 1900, to June 30th, 1902, was submitted to the Commission on the 12th inst., along with the report of the Planters' Association, but it might be as well to repeat the statements therein contained that for this period of a little more than two years the immigration of male Japanese was 6,606, and the emigration 6,284, being an increase of 322 only, whereas the immigration of male Chinese for the like period was 1903, and the emigration 3470, making a reduction in the Chinese population of 1567 for that period. Taking both nationalities of Japanese and Chinese, this period shows an excess of emigration over immigration of 1245 adult males.

(See Table "A").

Alien Proprietorship.—A statement has been made that the sugar industry of the Islands is under the control of two British and two German firms. The facts are that of the $74,694,000 capital represented by sugar plantations $[illegible] is owned by Americans and $[illegible] by all other nationalities, Americans thus owning one-fourth. And of the total investments in sugar, railroads, mercantile, ranch and general enterprises amounting to $120,558,070, American was $88,428,213 and aliens $32,119,857.

These statistics were obtained from the local statistician, Mr. T. G. Thrum, of Honolulu, who prepared them as of January 1st, 1902, for the Bureau of Statistics at Washington. A copy of Mr. Thrum's detailed table upon the subject is attached herein and marked "Table B." For many years prior to annexation, men of various nationalities lived here under the monarchy and afterwards the Hawaiian Republic, devoting their intelligence, energy and capital to the development of local resources, of which the production of sugar was and is the most important. These men attached themselves to the soil, and made their homes in these Islands. They paid a large proportion of the taxes; they started and carried to success great and hazardous enterprises. Their property was and is as much entitled to protection as is the property of any one resident within these Islands, and, so far as the business interests of this Territory are concerned, they are the best qualified to speak, and should have the foremost right to do so.

It might be proper herein to state that the Honolulu firms who have principally to do with the sugar industry here have been established: Castle & Cooke, 51 years; Brewer & Co., 76 years; Irwin & Co., Ltd., 28 years; Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., 53 years; Davies & Co., Ltd., 55 years; Schaefer & Co., 50 years; Grinbaum & Co., 36 years; Alexander & Baldwin, 8 years; B. F. Dillingham, 25 years.

These firms are what is known in this country as "sugar agents," i. e. they act as bankers and business agents for certain plantations. It by no means follows, however, nor is it a fact that the firms named of necessity control the plantations for which they are agents.

Puerto Ricans.—In regard to Judge Humphreys' statement concerning the inhumane treatment of Puerto Ricans, it may be desirable to state for the purpose of saving any further trouble in connection with the matter on the part of the Commission, that the whole question of the treatment of Puerto Ricans was long since taken up by the administration at Washington, and the Collector of Customs at this port, as well as the United States Immigration Inspector were requested to investigate and report thereon. The matter of the mutiny was investigated by the Collector of Customs, and the result reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, Bureau of Navigation, under date of March 1st, 1901. The investigation as to the condition of the Puerto Ricans and their treatment upon arrival here was made and reported by Mr. J. K. Brown, U. S. Immigration Inspector, to the Honorable W. Powderly, Commissioner General of Immigration, under date of June 1, 1901. This latter report was sent in reply to the Bureau's letter, No. 26637, dated March 29, 1901. Both the reports above mentioned proved conclusively that the rumors and newspaper reports had been grossly exaggerated. That there was no blame attached to the planters or their representatives, the condition of the laborers being the result of the conditions existing in Puerto Rico prior to their departure from that country, and not a result of bad treatment en route or upon arrival. These reports refute the statement of Judge Humphreys.

Plantation Medical Attendance.—The doctors resident in these islands, like doctors in every other part of the world, depend for their practice on the residents in their vicinity. No statement has been made by the Planters' Association to the effect that the plantation retained the exclusive services of medical men; all that has been said was that they furnished free medical attendance to their laborers. The doctors in the country, wherever they can get the appointment, act as Government physicians, plantation doctors and private practitioners.

The attempt to prove that the benefits derived by the plantations, from the fact that their doctors are sometimes Government physicians, amount to the taxpayer paying half the cost of the medical attendance of the laborer, does not need further comment.

PORTUGUESE.

Mr. Vivas stated before the Commission that nearly all the public lands were taken up by plantations, and that there was no show for a poor man. In reply to this it may be said that efforts have been frequently made to get Portuguese to take up land and to secure planting contracts, but with very few exceptions these efforts have been unsuccessful, the majority of Portuguese preferring to work for day wages to the taking of any risk connected with the raising of a crop for market. Should the Portuguese desire to take up contracts for the planting of cane, it may with confidence be stated that plenty of opportunities will be given to them to do so, as they are highly thought of and are considered a desirable element of our laboring population. Furthermore, if it could be arranged to promote the immigration of Portuguese from the Azores or Madeira into these islands, the planters would receive them gladly and pay them wages considerably in excess of what they could earn in their own country, or arrange with them for sugar cane raising on a profitable basis to them.

TABLE "A"—IMMIGRATION.

	Chinese. Male.	Chinese. Fem.	Chinese. Children.	Japanese. Male.	Japanese. Fem.	Japanese. Chil'n.
IMMIGRATION.						
Aug. 12, '98, to Dec. 31, '98	1275	181	93	2739	867	348
Dec. 31, '98, to Dec. 31, '99	302	83	91	2958	623	201
Dec. 31, '99, to June 14, '00	303	0	0	465	114	20
	2281	282	184	26923	6926	929
EMIGRATION.						
Aug. 12, '98, to Dec. 31, '98	766	38	85	980	164	132
Dec. 31, '98, to Dec. 31, '99	1339	60	124	2074	417	249
June 14, '00	644	0	0	497	158	128
	2749	98	212	2571	739	549

TABLE "B"—EXHIBIT OF AMOUNT OF INVESTMENTS, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, AS OF JANUARY 1, 1902.

Local sugar corporations		$51,884,500
San Francisco incorporated plantations		21,000,000
Sugar plantations unincorporated		1,809,500
		$74,694,000
Coffee, fruit and fibre corporations	$ 465,700	
Coffee and fruit growers not incorporated	250,000	
	$ 715,700	
Stock and sheep ranch corporations	625,000	
Stock and sheep ranches not incorporated	1,805,000	
	$2,430,000	
Mercantile corporations		$15,318,200
General corporations (estates, etc.)		12,170,670
Business firms and enterprises not incorporated		7,567,000
		$35,055,870
Railroad corporations		$ 5,000,000
Foreign corporations other than sugar		2,662,500
Total estimated value business investments		$120,558,070

The following table shows the estimated amount of American capital invested in the above classified enterprises through the Islands:

	Total Capitalization.
Sugar plantation interests	$74,694,000
Railroad interests	5,000,000
Foreign corporations	2,662,500
Mercantile, general, ranch and other enterprises	38,201,570
Total	$120,558,070

	Amt. Amer. Invests.	All other nationalities.
Sugar plantation interests	$56,020,500	$18,673,500
Railroad interests	5,000,000	
Foreign corp'ns.	1,950,000	712,500
Mercantile, general, ranch and other enterprises	25,467,713	12,733,857
Total	$88,428,213	$32,119,857

Mr. Smith as well sent in two other papers, one dealing with the acquisition of lands by corporations. He showed that 1000 acres would permit of the cropping of about 300 acres, which he said was too little to make dividends possible. He urged that the section be repealed or that it might be made to refer to public lands alone. He also submitted a statement of the cost of producing sugar which gave the prices at most of the plantations and showed that the cost ranges from $64 a ton at Kilauea and Kohala to $28.42 at Hawi.

In addition to these papers Mr. Smith presented to the Commission a long memorial from Hawaiian citizens. The paper recites the fact that the sugar industry is the principal one of the islands, that there must be for its prosecution a plentiful supply of unskilled labor and that the same is true to a great degree of the rice industry, from which the Hawaiians derive such revenue from land rentals.

After setting forth these facts forcibly the petition asks that the Congress pass such laws as will permit the entry of Chinese workmen for the fields and as well for domestic service. There is also a tariff on coffee desired. The petition is signed by David Kawananakoa and contains the names of some of the best known Hawaiian citizens.

Curtis P. Iaukea appeared to make a statement. He prefaced it by saying he had waited expecting some one to present certain features of the political situation. The electorate is largely Hawaiian, he said, and after annexation it was expected that there would be a change but this was not so for the same monarchical system was continued. To his mind county and municipal government furnished the solution, as the people would not be satisfied with anything less than the dissolution of the present monarchical system.

Answering Senator Burton he said he thought the people capable of exercising the elective franchise and governing themselves as well as the people of any Territory.

He said also that he believed it was wise to permit restricted Chinese immigration for field labor. He said there were sufficient Japanese laborers in the country to furnish labor, but they would not work on plantations. Asked as to the crown lands he said the revenue was always considered the property of the monarch.

E. S. Boyd was recalled and testified as to the expenses and receipts of the Land Commissioner's office, submitting detailed statements. He explained that the surveying of public lands was in a separate department and amounted to about $20,000 a year. He showed expenditures of $15,970.70 out of $38,710 expenditures and receipts of $116,923.18.

Judge Humphreys butted in to ask if the statement showed the cost of Boyd's trip to Washington and was told it was in incidentals and amounted to about $1500 for the four months he was absent. Boyd said that he had kept the vouchers so that if the Legislature did not approve he would not collect them.

Humphreys then took up the James Gordon Spencer residence matter and Boyd said that there were about forty acres and that it was bought to protect the water supply. Boyd could not tell Senator Foster anything about the conditions as it was not in his department, but he said it was reported to be a spooky house. Col. Parker wanted to know about the Puauahuke lands, saying that 12,000 acres were taken out of the center of the 85,000 tract and put up at auction and the lease sold to Eben Low. Parker also wanted to know about other lands, and it became a sort of general talk instead of testimony taking. Mr. Boyd said also that he would be pleased to ask if J. F. Brown, his predecessor, could be heard and that he would be present in the morning.

Judge Gear appeared to explain that he had never been asked by Chief Justice Frear to sit with the Supreme Court.

Dr. C. B. Wood was called and asked how many people were placed in quarantine and how long they were kept at public expense. Senator Burton explained that he referred to the camps principally and Dr. Wood said the people were taken to camps as rapidly as accommodations were prepared. He said at least 7500 people were in quarantine in camps. The quarantine period was ten days but owing to suspicious circumstances this was lengthened to fifteen days. He also explained the system and said that he thought the 7500 people were kept for a period of between twenty and thirty days. With regard to the expenditures vouchers were taken for everything and Senator Burton wanted to know if a detailed statement could be prepared without much trouble. He said also that there was no extravagance, that every detail was carefully watched, that the employes worked day and night and did all that they could.

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PERU	OCT. 22	KOREA	OCT. 23
COPTIC	OCT. 29	GAELIC	NOV. 1
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8
KOREA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 12
GAELIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
CHINA	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 13
DORIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19
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Everything required to sink deep wells for Oil, Gas, Minerals or Water.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.

Nor. bk. Andromeda, Rotter, from Iquique, in distress, at 2 p. m.

Schr. Ada, from Punaluu (Oahu), at 6 p. m.

S. S. Moana, Carey, from Sydney, Brisbane and Suva, at 7:30 a. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.

Stmr. Kauai, from Kauai ports, at 5:45 a. m.

Schr. Kawailani, from Koolau ports, at 2 a. m.

Schr. Lady, from Koolau ports, at 3 p. m.

Am. bk. Diamond Head, Peterson, 19 days from Port Blakely, with lumber.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

S. S. China, Friele, from San Francisco, at 3:30 p. m.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelley, 17 days from San Francisco.

Stmr. Waialeale, from Waimea, at 7:20 a. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Anahola, at 6:05 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Sept. 23.

S. S. Moana, Carey, for Victoria and Vancouver, at 1:40 p. m.

Am. bktn. Archer, Calhoun, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.

Am. schr. William Bowden, Fjerem, for the Sound, in ballast, at 9:45 a. m.

Stmr. Claudine, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.

Stmr. Maui, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, for Kahului, Papaaloa, Ookala, Laupahoehoe, Kukaiau and Pauahau, at 3 p. m.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, for Kaanapali, Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 5 p. m.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, for Molokai, Hawaii and Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 24.

S. S. Alameda, Herriman, for San Francisco, at 1 p. m.

Am. sp. John Currier, Murchison, for Puget Sound, at 3 p. m.

Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, for Hilo, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Hawaii, for Hakalau, Honomu, Pepeekeo, Onomea and Papaikou, at 5 p .m.

Thursday, Sept. 25.

Stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, for Koloa, Anahola and Hanamaulu, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Kawailani, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Ship S. D. Carleton, in ballast, for the Sound.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kauai, September 24, from Kauai and Niihau ports—S. W. Wilcox, G. P. Wilcox, Mrs. K. Crowell, Miss Sarah Kamanoha, David Kealahula, W. Schmmelfleming, wife and children, A. V. Peters, J. Jorgensen, M. B. Komatsu, Ng Yuen and 67 deck.

Per Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kauai ports, Sept. 25—G. R. Ewart, A. Jordan, S. Jordan, M. Jardine.

Departed.

Per S. S. Moana, for Victoria and Vancouver, Sept. 23—Miss E. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. Judge, F. F. Sturtevant, W. R. Stewart, F. W. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Osborne and two boys, W. A. Kolmar, L. A. Dunn, H. L. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Atkinson, M. Bray, O. Samuelson, M. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. S. I. Stewart, O. K. Elliott, Miss M. T. Elliot, G. A. Raven, Mr. and Mrs. Foxguard and three children.

Per stmr. Maui, September 23, for Kahului—Mrs. H. A. Baldwin and son, W. G. Taylor, A. Borba, wife and child, H. Ahmi, Mrs. D. M. Cameron, Misses Brown (3), Mrs. S. K. Alull and son, Mrs. S. Davis, Mrs. Fannie Panter, E. Simmons, Robert Plunkett.

Per stmr. Claudine, September 23, for Hilo—Theodore Wolff, L. Reinhardt, W. H. Pettit, Mrs. B. Baddaky, M. O. Dowda, E. P. Mahle. For the Volcano—Miss King, Miss Stevens, I. Willeke, S. Babcock. For Lahaina—T. Greigg, J. A. Tuthill, Dr. O. E. Wall, H. T. Hayselden. For Mahukona—Mrs. Cockett, Miss Jones, Princess Kalanianaole, C. S. Desky, F. J. Lindeman, Mrs. H. H. Renton. For Kaunakakai—James W. Harvey, Mr. Austin, R. McCorriston. For Kawaihae—D. L. Van Dine, Miss E. Moanauli. For Maalaea—George H. Robertson, A. N. Kepoikai.

Per bktn. Archer, September 23, for San Francisco—H. M. Page and wife.

Newcastle Shipping News.

The ship William H. Smith cleared for Honolulu with 2459 tons of East Greta coal on Sept. 4th.

The bark Excelsior was loading coal for Honolulu at Newcastle when the last mail left.

Ship Dirigo Sighted.

The ship Dirigo, on which the son of President Wight of the Wilder Steamship Company left Honolulu as third officer of the vessel in June for the trip to New York, evidently made straight south from Honolulu. On July 17th the vessel was spoken in latitude 21:26 South and 158:8 West.

The schooner Henry K. Hall bound from Newcastle to Honolulu was spoken on August 10th in latitude 27:40 North and longitude 133 West.

Vessels on the Way.

The bark Amy Turner sailed from San Francisco for Honolulu on Sept. 18. The schooner Aloha left Port Gamble for Honolulu on the same date. The British ship Gantock Rock left Iquique for Honolulu on August 14. The ship Falls of Clyde left San Francisco on Sept. 14th for Hilo. The schooner Transit left Astoria on the 14th for Hilo.

The "American-Hawaiian" Fleet.

The American-Hawaiian steamer Oregonian was expected to arrive at San Francisco from New York on September 23rd. The Nebraskan, sister ship to the Nevadan, is now on the way around the Horn from New York. The Alaskan, largest of the fleet, is also on her way from New York to San Francisco and Honolulu.

ROYAL
Baking Powder
Makes the bread more healthful.
Safeguards the food against alum.
Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Becalmed for Seven Days.

The schooner Ada, which returned to port last night with a cargo of rice from Punaluu after an absence of a couple of weeks over at Hawaii carrying rice to Hilo, had a rather dull experience while off Hawaii coast about a week ago. She struck a calm one afternoon and remained at about the same point for seven days, not getting a sufficient amount of wind to move her during all of that time.

Pearl Harbor Bar Dredging.

Cotton Bros. will commence the work of dredging out the bar which closes the entrance to Pearl Harbor at once. Yesterday tugs were at work towing down dredging machinery, Almy's house boat, which is to be used for quarters for the men who will work on the dredgers, and other dredging equipment.

Honolulu Vessels at Destinations.

The Norwegian bark City of Agra arrived at Eureka on Sept. 16.

The bark Kaiulani arrived at San Francisco on Sept. 16, after a 32 days' voyage from this port.

The schooner Robert Lewers arrived out on Sept. 17.

Mohican Had Good Cargo.

Captain Kelley brought the bark Mohican along from San Francisco yesterday. She is chock full of freight and Captain Kelley says that the cargo situation on the Coast has improved greatly. He says: "No wind or vessels were sighted on the way down."

Goes for Guano Cargo.

The bark Albert sails at ten o'clock this morning on another voyage to Laysan Island for guano. At this season of the year she is apt to strike some rough weather. She will carry provisions and a number of passengers for the island.

Pacific Mail Promotions.

Second Officer Pearson of the China has been promoted to the position of first officer. Third Officer Kitchen has been advanced to second place and Third Officer Arps who has been on the Panama run has been promoted to the same position on the China.

Some Big Catches Fish.

Steamers arriving from Kauai ports yesterday bring news of some great fish catches. During the past week thousands of fish have been caught off Waiwea. At Hanalei Mr. Birkmyre is reported to have captured 4000 mullet in one haul in the Hanalei river.

Bark St. James Spoken.

The bark St. James, which is now out 114 days from Savannah for this port with a cargo of coal, was spoken on August 14th in latitude 56 S. and longitude 66 W.

Annie Johnson Laid Up.

The well-known bark Annie Johnson is laid up in San Francisco because of poor business. Her skipper is Captain Williams.

Wireless Service to Kauai.

The wireless telegraph service is to be extended to Kauai. Men are now at work on Sumner island constructing a mast which is to be 203 feet high and which will be set up near Waianae as the receiving point on Oahu. It is being made in three sections. One eighty-six foot section is being built out of one of the masts of the old Twilight.

WHAT A BLESSING

Many People Are Learning to Appreciate in Honolulu.

What a blessing it is.
Sought after by thousands.
Honolulu is finding it out.
Many a miserable man is happy now.
Nights of unrest, days of trouble.
Any itching skin disease means this.
Itching Piles mean it.
Eczema just as bad, and just as bad to cure.
But Doan's Ointment relieve at once, and cures all itchiness of the skin.
A blessing to a suffering public.
Here's proof to back our statement:
Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, a very old resident of Melbourne, Australia, states:
For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment, which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.
Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.
Doan Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SMALL VESSEL'S VERY HARD LUCK

The London Missionary Society's schooner Southern Cross was wrecked while carrying a number of missionaries and some native children on the eastern side of Tahiti on the evening of Sept. 1st. Natives on the shore put out in boats and rescued those on board although the schooner was a total wreck. The Southern Cross was built in San Francisco a couple of years ago. One of her first captains committed suicide. A mate was washed overboard from her. On her last cruise her captain refused to go to sea because he had not been paid his salary and the man who took his place run the vessel ashore.

After the American Cup.

LONDON, September 16.—The challenge of Sir Thomas Lipton for another series of races for the America's cup will be forwarded within a few days, so as to reach the New York Yacht Club by October 1st. Confirmation was forthcoming today of the report that the Shamrock III will be milled steel instead of manganese bronze, as in the case of the previous challengers. The new yacht's design does not differ materially from those of the previous Shamrocks, although there is some divergence from the old lines forward. The new boat will not be so costly as the Shamrock II.

Remodeling the Rosecrans.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The steamer Rosecrans, purchased some weeks ago by the Matson Navigation Company from the transport service, will be taken from her anchorage off Sausalito today to the Union Iron Works to be overhauled and remodeled into an oil carrier, for use in the trade between the Coast and Hawaiian ports. The work is to be superintended in great part by Captain Johnson of the bark Roderick Dhu, who is to be her commander. He is now en route from Hilo in the Roderick Dhu.

GOVERNOR DOLE SUSPENDS AUDITOR AUSTIN

(Continued from Page 5.)

rial, and those that are material are not true.

"In the meantime we are in possession of the office, and will so remain, unless overborne by violence. If the Governor cares to precipitate a scene of violence, in support of his illegal act, his chance is good, and we will endeavor to 'give him a run for his money.' The harshest thing I feel inclined to say of the Governor, in this connection, is that he has lost his head, probably as a result of late official scandals.

"What's that? Oh, the Auditor's head! Well, it's still 'on straight.' He hasn't 'lost' it just yet.

"The Governor's request for Mr. Austin's resignation, in view of existing conditions and suspicions, was impossible of gratification. It would, if tendered, be construed as a plea of guilty, to any kind of charge which malice or gossip might suggest. The Auditor is quite prepared for a hearing upon the charges submitted, when if he be proven guilty of any of them which would bring him within the terms of the Governor's power of suspension, there will be no further opposition on his part, to the exercise by the Governor of that right."

LAW UPON WHICH GOVERNOR ACTED

The following is the statute, being Section 8, Session Laws of 1898, upon which the action of Governor Dole is based. This law was continued in force by Congress:

"The Auditor General and Deputy Auditor General may be suspended or removed from office at any time, by the Executive Council for incompetence, misbehavior, abuse of authority, maladministration of office, or failure to perform the duties of the office for more than thirty days. Any vacancy occuring through death, resignation, removal or suspension shall be filled by appointment of the President as prescribed in Sections 1 and 2 of this Act."

MAY BE ANOTHER CONFLICT.

Another conflict is likely to occur today in the event of an attempt to remove the auditor. What further action will be taken in this connection Attorney General Dole would not say last evening. As a matter of fact Mr. Austin is now out of actual possession of his office, there having been of course no effort to maintain that position during the night. The High Sheriff will probably attempt to enforce the Governor's instructions today.

THE WRIGHT MATTER.

Developments in the case of Treasurer Wright yesterday were not numerous. Secretary Cooper spent the day in counting over the cancelled silver certificates, with a view to their burning. Nothing wrong was found, nor did Mr. Cooper expect to find anything amiss in this connection.

The failure of Mr. Boyd to arrive appeared to excite no apprehension in the minds of the Territorial officials. Mr. W. H. Wright had requested him to return, and it is possible that the letter did not reach him in time. Attorney General Dole stated yesterday that Supt. Boyd was not connected with the B. H. Wright case as far as known to him.

WILL ENTER CIVIL SUIT.

Civil action will be commenced this morning against W. H. Wright for the recovery of the amount taken by him from the treasury. Though not present in person, judgment could be obtained against any property in the Territory in Wright's name. The papers in this suit will be filed today. It is estimated that Wright's property is worth $10,000 which the Treasurer had been willing to turn over to the Territory. Unless Wright is captured in the meantime no criminal action will be instituted in the courts here until the grand jury meets, which will be next month.

Secretary Cooper is in charge of the treasurer's office, while the Public Works Department is for the present without a head.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of deeds filed for record September 22, 1902:

First Party—Second Party.	Class.
Kaukaaha—Haaheo et al.	D
M. Pavao Sr & wf—M. da Camara	D
Kaukaaha—Lepeka et al.	D
Kaukaaha—K. Kealoha	D
First Am. Sav. & Tr. Co.—C. Brown	D
R. Watson et al.—A. Kellett	D
Napoe et al.—A. Kellett	D
Castle & Cooke—Castle & Cooke Ltd.	D
Sept. 23—	
W. C. Achi—S. Apaliona et al.	D
Wing Chong & wf—Joe da C. Pimental	D
Sept. 24—	
Mrs K. Singer—T. Schlemmer	D
Kaiwi—P. Ki	D
P. Ki & wf—R. A. Drummond	D

Sept. 15—J. J. Furtado & wf to M. J. de Gouvea, D., lots 1, 2, 5 & 7, blk F, Villa Franca Add., Hilo, Hawaii; con $2000.

M. J. Gouvea to Helena Furtado, D., lots 1, 2, 5 & 7 blk F, Villa Franca Add., Hilo, Hawaii; $2000.

Sept. 16—Kalaiwaa to W. M. Kalaiwaa, D., pc land Walakea, Hilo, Hawaii; con $10 etc.

Wm. C. Achi & wf to M. R. Bisho, D., lots 13 & 14 blk 8 Kaiulani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; con $400.

L. Webb & hsb to S. M. Damon, D., R P 343 Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu; lease R P 343 Moanalua, Honolulu, Oahu; con $1600.

Kalanui & wf to Honokaa Sugar Co., D., int in R P 7778 Kui 7252 Kuilei, Hamakua, Hawaii; con $52.

Sept. 17—D. Kawananakoa & wf et al. to Api (w) et al., D., por R P 7429 Mahele 61, Honuakaha, Honolulu, Oahu; con $1.

P. Kanekoa (k) to L. Aimanumanu, D., R P 2031 Kui 5545 2 Aps Kailua, Koolaupoko, Oahu; con $60.

Kahalau (w) by mtgee to L. Kauaihilo, D., R P 852 Kui 880 Waikele, Ewa, Oahu; con $310.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE.

Josh Westhafer, of Loogootee, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

YOU MUST REGISTER IF YOU EXPECT TO VOTE. A FORMER REGISTRY DOES NOT COUNT.

WHY STAY PALE?

A pity to see pale girls stay pale and dull when it is so easy to get Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion does a few things well. One of them is to give rich red blood to pale girls. There is a reason for it.

But perhaps you are more interested in results than in reasons.

The result of steady daily doses of Scott's Emulsion is an increase not only in the red color of the blood and in the appetite but in the good looks and bright manners which are the real charm of good health.

Scott's Emulsion is blood food.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by L. James Aylett of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to William R. Castle, Trustee, of said Honolulu, dated March 14, 1898, recorded Liber 179, pages 160 and 162, and assigned to the Western and Hawaiian Investment Co., by said W. R. Castle, Trustee, dated March 22, 1901, and recorded in Liber 179, page 161, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 29th day of September, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver, Jr.

Dated, Honolulu, September 5th, 1902.

WESTERN & HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO.,
Assignee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All of those certain premises in said Honolulu in the district called Kaliu, containing an area of 11,165 sq. ft. more or less, and being the same covered by R. P. 2247, upon L. C. Award 1092 to Mary Ann Aylett, and conveyed to mortgagor by deed of Hana Lui Sigalos, dated June 3, 1865, recorded in Liber 19, page 346; and also all of the appurtenances to the same belonging, together with the buildings and structures erected thereon.

2415—Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 12th day of September, 1892, made by Olaf Bergstrom and Harriet Bergstrom, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Cecil Brown, trustee, and of record in Liber 199, on page 150 et seq., the said Cecil Brown, trustee intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is hereby given that all and singular the land, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction by Will E. Fisher, at the front door of Aliiolani Hale (court house), in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902, in 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kaluaopalena, Kalihi, Island of Oahu, with the dwelling house, out houses and improvements thereon and more particularly described as follows:

Being a part or portion of what is known as Lot No. 22, which was granted to Henry C. Meyers by the government by Royal Patent 3610, and bounded as follows: "Beginning on Rose Street at a point 100 feet from the south angle of said lot (at the corner of Middle and Rose streets), thence along Rose Street, N. 42° W. 155 3-10 feet; thence along lot No. 26, N. 48° E. 139 5-10 feet; thence along lot No. 23, S. 42° E. 155 3-10 feet; thence S. 48° W. 139 5-10 feet to place of beginning, and containing an area of 21,664 square feet."

Terms, Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

Dated, Honolulu, August 29th, 1902.

CECIL BROWN, Trustee.

2415—4tF.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by H. N. Kahalu and Miliama Kepe, his wife, mortgagors, of Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Mrs. E. Humphreys, of Honolulu, Island aforesaid, dated the 10th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in liber 113, pages 286-7-8, which mortgage was, on the 5th day of June, 1901, assigned, transferred and set over to J. Alfred Magoon, mortgagee, notice is hereby given that said assignee of mortgage intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the sale rooms of Will E. Fisher, Magoon Building, corner of Merchant and Alakea streets, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock m. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of Magoon & Peters or J. Lightfoot, attorneys-at-law, Magoon building, corner of Alakea and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Assignee of Mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, Sept. 11th, 1902.

PROPERTY DESCRIBED IN MORTGAGE.

1. All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Puapuaaiki, N. Kona, Island of Hawaii, more particularly described in Royal Patent 6716, L. C. A. 4887, to Thomas Sams, containing an area of 170 acres conveyed to said mortgagors by deed of Oana, dated July 26th, 1883, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in liber 81, page 301, excepting and reserving therefrom all that portion of said lands and premises lying makai of the Government road leading from Kailua to Hohualoa.

2. All those certain pieces of land situate in Haleaha, District of Koolauloa, in said Island of Oahu, and being the same premises descried as Apanas 1, 2 and 3 of L. C. A. 5853 to Kamano, containing an area of 3¼ acres more or less, and being the same premises conveyed to said Miliama Kepe Kahulu by Kaneumi (k), by deed dated June 17th, 1885, and recorded in said office in liber 96, page 169.

2416—Sept. 12, 19, 26 and 30.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE power of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by W. E. Howell and H. B. Howell, his wife, B. L. Howe and L. E. Howe, his wife, all of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and H. H. Brand and Sadie Brand, his wife, both of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory aforesaid, mortgagors, to J. Alfred Magoon, Trustee, mortgagee, dated February 28th, A. D. 1899, recorded in the Register office, Oahu, in liber 182, pages 471-4, notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction, at the sale rooms of Will E. Fisher, corner of Alakea and Merchant streets, Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of Magoon & Peters or J. Lightfoot, attorneys-at-law, Magoon block, corner of Alakea and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

J. ALFRED MAGOON,
Trustee, Mortgagee.

PREMISES DESCRIBED IN MORTGAGE.

1. All the lands and premises situate at Kamakela Honolulu, being a portion of Apana 2, R. P. 1985, L. C. A. 6245, to Kalaeokeoki, which were conveyed by John Holt, Jr., to W. W. Ahana, by deed dated March 21st, 1896, recorded in the Register office, Oahu, in liber 158, pages 259-60, and which were conveyed by W. W. Ahana and wife to the said W. E. Howell, B. L. Howe and H. H. Brand by deed dated February 21st, 1899, recorded in the Register office, Oahu, in liber 191, pages 42-3, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the north corner of this lot at fence and running:

S. 59° 22' W. true 233 feet along lot 19 along Kuauna, thence
S. 31° 40' E. true 156 feet along land sold by Kia Nahaolelua and wife to N. Kalla Kanoa (w), thence
N. 57° 40' E. true 104 feet along same and L. C. A. 725, Apana 1 to Puaalelepa no Keliiokalani, thence
S. 30° 25' E. true 12 feet along L. C. A. 725, thence
N. 58° 5' E. true 121 feet along L. C. A. 954, Apana 1 to Kaha, thence
N. 39° 2' W. true 162.5 feet along L. C. A. 979 to Naiamanoo to initial point; area 832-1000 of an acre, together with right-of-way 10 feet wide to Kukui street.

2. That certain indenture of lease between William Chung Hoon and Wong Leong, Trustee, of premises situate at Kamakela, said lease being dated February 10th, 1898, and recorded in said office in liber 178, pages 56-7-8.

2415—Sept. 12, 19, 26, 30.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 31, A. D. 1899, made by Elizabeth K. Smith, wife of George W. Smith of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagor, to Mary J. Alexander, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 196, pages 40-43, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Auction Rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage consists of:—

First: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Pauwela, Hamakualoa, District of Makawao, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, containing an area of 46 acres, 2 chains and 65 fathoms (more or less) and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 144 to Paele and conveyed to the mortgagor by Kia Brooks and George Brooks, her husband, by deed dated November 28, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 158, pages 366 and 367.

Second: All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kamaole, Kula, Island of Maui aforesaid, containing an area of 5 acres (more or less) and being the premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) 392 to Pilipili; also all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Hamakualoa, said Island of Maui, and being parts 1, 5 and 6 of Royal Patent 2168, Land Commission Awards Nos. 3829 and 6613 to Paele; Part 1 containing an area of 86-100 of an acre; Part 5 containing an area of 5-100 of an acre; and Part 6 containing an area of 3 24-100 acres; said premises described in Paragraph 2 being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Kia Brooks and husband, dated July 29, 1896 and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 164, pages 131 and 132.

Third: All and singular that parcel of land situate at Kauluwela in said Honolulu, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the East corner of this land, being the West corner of Makainai Lane and Kuakini Street, and running:

N. 41° 20' W. 101 feet along Kuakini Street;
S. 53° W. 110 feet;
S. 41° E. 118.5 ft. along Lot 3;
N. 44° 20' E. 110 feet along Makainai Lane to the initial point;

Containing an area of 12,058 square feet (more or less).

And being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Jesse P. Makainai, dated June 1, 1899, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 238, pages 214-216.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash United States Gold Coin; Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.

Dated, Honolulu, August 14, 1902.

MARY J. ALEXANDER,
Mortgagee, by her Attorney in fact,
WILLIAM O. SMITH.

The above mentioned foreclosure sale is postponed until further notice.

MARY J. ALEXANDER.
By her attorney:
WILLIAM O. SMITH. 6271

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